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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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A F R I C A .

EGYPT.

VANDALISM.—Professor Sayce writes from Assûan, Feb. 13: “Little progress seems to have been made with the excavation of the temple of Luqsôr since I last saw it three years ago. The most important part of the work had already been accomplished at that time. But it is a pity that the ruin cannot be properly protected. Before the work of excavation commenced, a portion of the building was kept under lock and key; now the whole of the temple has been allowed to become the common refuse-heap of the village. The tourist who has been induced to pay a hundred piastres in Cairo for permission to visit the monuments of ancient Egypt, upon the understanding that something was being done in return to protect them, will be grievously disappointed. The tourists have done their duty manfully, but the government have neglected to do theirs. Karnak is still open to the ravages of goats and herdboys, and Medinet Abu, like Dêr el-Medineh, to the intrusion of beggars and *antika*-sellers, who scrape the blue paint off the walls to mix with their forged scarabs; while a tomb at Thebes, reopened a few weeks ago by M. Bouriant, has already been wantonly defaced by the natives; and in the tombs discovered by Sir Francis Grenfell at Assûan the paintings have been disfigured by Arabic *graffiti*. It is true that, outside some of the tombs, placards are lying on the sand with a request in English that visitors should refrain from injuring the monuments; but it is to be presumed that the inscribers of the *graffiti* cannot read English. The interesting inscriptions over the tombs of the Third

Dynasty at Mèdum have been literally smashed to fragments; and, since my last visit to Beni Hassan, the paintings in the tombs have suffered severely, easily protected though they might be. In fact, the only place so far where our 'permits' have been of use was the temple of Edfû; and even here the 'guardian' did not conceal his disappointment at being shown a piece of printed card instead of the old *bakshish*. The temple of Edfû is well cared for; but so it has been ever since I have known Egypt. If the Egyptian government expects to receive another golden crop of guineas from the visitors to the monuments next winter, the ancient monuments of the country must be looked after in a very different way from that in which they are being looked after now."—*Academy*, March 9.

BÛLAQ.—*Tablets from Tel-el-Amarna.*—Professor A. H. SAYCE wrote from Egypt (Jan. 3): "I have copied all the tablets and fragments of tablets from Tel-el-Amarna, now preserved at Bûlâq. The tablet containing the dispatch from the king of Arzapi to Amenophis III now seems to me even more interesting than I thought it at first. I am beginning to believe that the language of the greater part of it belongs to some Hittite dialect. If so, the forms of the personal pronouns *mi* 'my' and *ti* and *tu* 'thy' lend support to Mr. Ball's hypothesis that the Hittite language or languages belonged to the Indo-European family. On the other hand, *bibbid* 'chariots,' and *kilatta*, which appears to mean 'brother,' have nothing Indo-European about them; and the verbal forms are Accadian.

"Among the tablets I have copied since I last wrote are two which relate to affairs in Palestine. Unfortunately they are both fragments, about one-half the tablet having been lost in each case. It is possible that, in the second fragment, *Kirjath* is Kirjath-sepher, which seems to have been one of the most important of the Canaanitish cities in the south of Palestine, just as it is also possible that the word *Khabiri*, which I have translated 'confederates,' may really denote the people of Hebron, since it is followed by the determinative of locality. The word occurs in one of the tablets belonging to M. Bouriant, which I copied last year. Another tablet at Bûlâq is a long letter to *Nimutriya*, or Amenophis III, from a certain *Lan-makhshi*, who calls himself 'king of the country of Karandu,' about the marriage of his youngest daughter. There is a second royal despatch from *Subbi-kuzki*, the king of a country the name of which is lost with the exception of the last syllable *ti*. It is addressed to the Egyptian king *Khûri[ya]*, a name in which we may see the original of the Horos of Manetho. A third tablet, which is much worn and injured, tells us that 'at that time the king of the Hittites was captured in the vicinity of the country of Kutiti'; and the statement is followed by the mention of 'the king of the country of Mittani' on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, and of 'the king of the country of Nabuma.' There is another curious text

in the collection which is of a mythological character. Fragments only of it are preserved, but these relate to *Namtaru*, or destiny, who 'consulted with the gods' and marched behind the narrator of the legend. Unless the missing portions of the tablet are at Berlin, it is not likely that we shall make much out of the story, which may be of either Babylonian, Egyptian, or Canaanitish origin."—*Academy*, Jan. 19.

GIZEH.—*Incrustation of the Great Pyramid.*—The excavations of Howard Wyse at the foot of the Great Pyramid have been resumed by M. Grébaut. The most fantastic speculations have long been indulged in with regard to its revetment. Howard Wyse was the first to state that some blocks of a stone revetment were still in place along a part of the first course. M. Grébaut has uncovered a number of admirable blocks on the north face. These enormous masses, trapezoidal in shape, are cut in a compact calcareous stone with such precision and with such exactitude of edging as could be obtained probably only by a continuous rubbing to and fro against the row below and the side block. It would appear, from coloring found at the base of the pyramid of Khafra that this polished revetment was covered with a coat of red coloring.—*Paris Temps*, Jan. 13.

HAWARA.—*The opening of the Pyramid.*—Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie has at last succeeded in forcing an entrance into the sepulchral chamber of the Pyramid of Amenemhat III, at Hawara, in the Fayûm. He had tunnelled a passage from the north face of the pyramid as far as the stone casing of the central chamber, which proved to be enormously massive and resisted all his efforts. The summer was then so far advanced that he found himself compelled to postpone the completion of his operations till the present winter. Returning to Hawara in November last, Mr. Petrie made trial excavations at various points round the base of the pyramid, in the hope of discovering the original entrance. Failing in these attempts, he decided to quarry down through the roof of the central chamber, which he had reached last season. The roof is fifteen feet thick and it took three weeks to cut a very small vertical shaft through it.

Mr. Petrie says, in a letter dated Hawara, Jan. 12: "We know, for the first time, the arrangement of a royal tomb of the XII dynasty. The entrance is not on the north side, nor in the middle of the side; but it is on the south side, a quarter of the way from the southwest corner. It is, moreover, outside of the pyramid, on the ground, and probably opened from the labyrinth, as Herodotos states. The passage does not run straight into the chamber, but slopes down some way northwards; then a branch turns east, while the main line continues as a blind. The east passage ends blank, and is left by a great trap-door in the roof. Thence the passage goes north again, and turns west; here it ends blank again, and another roof trap-door leads up into a passage running further west. From this a forced entrance

has been made into the chamber, by which we at present enter. The passage, however, ends in a well, leading to a short passage southward; then another well, which is now full of water. This, I conjecture, leads to a short passage eastward, from which a well ascended into the chamber.

"The chamber itself is nearly all cut in one block of sandstone, which is 22 ft. long and 8 ft. wide inside, and all one up to 6 ft. high. It must weigh between 100 and 200 tons. A course of stone supports the roof-slabs, of which there are but three. In the chamber is a great sarcophagus also of polished sandstone, quite plain and without inscription; but around the base is a projecting foot decorated with panelled ornament. By the side of this another sarcophagus has been made by adding two slabs between it and the wall, and a narrower lid has been put over this. There were also two boxes in the chamber, one now broken up; both decorated around the foot like the sarcophagi. In the chamber we have found some pieces of the funereal furniture in alabaster, but without any inscriptions. The chamber is at present over three feet deep in water, which makes it difficult to explore. The present entrance is by the forced hole in the roof."

Entry from a distance, by means of a subterranean passage, is a novelty in construction, and has no precedent in any of the Ghizeh pyramids (IV dynasty), nor yet in those of the VI dynasty, of which so many were recently opened at Saqqarah. This is the first time that the plan of a royal tomb of the XII dynasty has been laid open, and it differs very considerably from the plan observed by the architects of the ancient Empire. The Great Pyramid and all the other pyramids of the Ghizeh group, the pyramid of Meydûm, and the Saqqarah pyramids have the entrance-passage in the centre of the north face of the structure, and at some height from the level of the desert; but the pyramid of Amenemhat III is entered from the south side, by an opening at about one-fourth of the distance from the southwest corner. It is here that the subterranean passage, from whatever point conducted, strikes the south face of the structure. The ups and downs of the passages in the earlier pyramids are not many, and the obstacles placed in the way of possible intruders consist chiefly of a series of massive granite portcullises, let down from above, after the mummy had been deposited in its last resting-place; but the defences of the pyramid of Amenemhat III are of a different kind, and more nearly resemble the baffling turns and windings and wells of the rock-cut sepulchre of Seti I, at Thebes. It marks, in fact, the transition from the Memphite to the Theban style of sepulture. The pyramid, as Mr. Petrie feared and expected, had been broken into and plundered long ago; probably in the time of the Persian rule in Egypt. A forced entrance had been made from the second roof-trap into the sepulchral chamber, and anything of portable value which that chamber contained has, of course, disappeared.

In a second letter, dated Illahun, Feb. 14, Mr. Petrie adds the following details: "The examination of the inside of this pyramid is now tolerably complete; the passages in general have been cleared, except where they sink below the water-level, and all the chips and blocks in the chambers have been turned over. The results are that we have fragments of a half-dozen or more alabaster vases from under the water in the sepulchral chamber, many inscribed, and one with the cartouche of Amenemhat III, proving this pyramid to be his. Beside these, the question of the second added sarcophagus is settled by one piece bearing the name of the "king's daughter Ptahnefru," showing that there was a sister of Sebeknefru, bearing a name of the same type, who must have died between the dates of the building up of the chamber and the death of Amenemhat III. But the main honoring of this princess was in the outer passage-chamber, which led to the sepulchre. Here we found an alabaster table of offerings, 27×17 in., of beautiful work and very unusual type. It bears figures of over a hundred offerings, vases, plates, loaves, birds, *etc.*, each inscribed with its name: seventy different names in all. Scattered around this were fragments of at least nine alabaster bowls in the form of half a trussed duck, most of which also bear the name of Ptahnefru. These were mostly about 18 or 20 in. long; one small one is 8 in.

"I, myself, carefully cleared out the sarcophagi under the water. Much charcoal showed plainly what had become of the inner wooden coffins; but I was puzzled by scales of mica and grains of quartz in the Ptahnefru sarcophagus. These were explained by finding in the chamber a piece of an unmistakable beard for inlaying, cut in the finest lapis lazuli. This showed that the features of the wooden coffins had been inlaid with carved stone.

"Both of the wells in the passage-chamber proved to be blinds, and after carefully examining the sepulchre it appears that there never was any door to it; the entrance was by one of the sandstone roof-slabs, which was elevated in the upper chamber, and then let fall into place after the interment. As it weighed forty or fifty tons, it was tolerably safe not to be lifted again. The trap-doors in the passages I now see to have been for sliding and not for falling; but the two inner ones never were drawn, only the outer one having been closed, and the others merely built up solid with masonry filling.

The Cemetery.—"The cemetery here proves to be pretty well exhausted; but I have explored the great pits and caves of the tombs of the XII dynasty and obtained a few pieces of inscription from them. Many minor objects have been found of a late period, beside a few more wax portraits.

ILLAHUN.—"I have begun (Jan. 12) work at Illahun; and great numbers of wooden coffins with carved and painted heads have been found, probably of the XXIII dynasty; also a fine stela of the XII dynasty.

"I am now (Feb. 14) living at Illahun, and working at the pyramid and

cemetery there, and the town of Tell Gurob. The latter had a peculiarly brief history; a dozen or twenty cartouches have been found, all between Khuenaten and Ramessu II, and not a fragment of anything there suggests a wider range of date. Some pieces of rudely decorated vases found here are, therefore, peculiarly interesting, as they are un-Egyptian in style, and are identical with archaic Greek pottery. The patterns are radial lines rising around the vessel; and on a bottle with a solid false neck are concentric quadrant lines. To have such pieces dated to the xv century B. C., and connected with an inland town in Egypt, is of much importance historically."—*Academy*, Jan. 26, March 16; *London Times*.

THEBES.—The late work directed by M. Grébaut has been directed mainly on three points of the site of Thebes—Luqsôr, Medinet-Abu and Deïr-el-Bahari. At Luqsôr the work of removing the sand has been continued, and the hypostyle hall already comes out in places in all its height. Two new chambers have been recovered, as well as the staircase leading up to the terraces. A similar work is being done for Medinet-Abu.—*Paris Temps*, Jan. 13.

TUNISIA.

CARTHAGE.—*An early Phœnician Nekropolis.*—At a meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions* (Feb. 15) M. de Vogüé described in detail the recent explorations of Father Delattre at Carthage and their important results. He has discovered on the hill of Byrsa a primitive nekropolis. One tomb was of especial interest: it was built of large blocks of stone and contained two tiers of bodies, together with vases, bronze arms, etc. It furnishes the first authentic specimens of the Carthaginian art of the VII or VIII century B. C. Some tombs which appear to date from the fourth and fifth centuries contained terracotta figurines of pseudo-Egyptian style, glass necklaces, Phœnician vases, analogous to the antiquities of the nekropoleis of Kypros and Sardinia.

Drawings and photographs sent by Father Delattre show that the nekropolis discovered at the site called Gamart was that of a Jewish colony contemporary with the Roman period.—*Paris Temps*, Feb. 16.

Discovery of Christian Antiquities.—In the January number of the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien* (p. 138), Father Delattre speaks as follows of an important discovery (cf. *JOURNAL*, vol. II, p. 351): "We found, on Monday, in our basilica of Damous-el-Karita, a high relief in white marble of very fine workmanship, representing a scene very rare in Christian monuments of the first centuries . . . the appearance of the angels to the shepherds." It is of the same style—of the fourth century—as the fine high relief representing the Virgin discovered here seven years ago and illustrated by MM. de Rossi and Héron de Villefosse. Several more fragments of the latter relief have now been found.

Antiquities stolen.—In the same Review (pp. 135–8), Father Delattre publishes a list of the large lot of antiquities recently stolen from the museum of St. Louis. The thieves have been arrested, but had already disposed of their booty. The list published will assist in identifying the objects which have found or will find shelter in various European museums and collections. They comprise (1) lots of Phoenician, Punic, Numidian, Greek, Roman, Vandal, and Byzantine coins, several being unique; (2) many lead seals of bulls, *etc.*, consular, archiepiscopal, episcopal and imperial seals; (3) mediaeval French, Spanish, Papal, and Arabic coins; (4) 105 engraved stones; (5) rings, disks, plaques, animals, and other objects in gold, silver, bronze, tin, lead, glass, ivory and marble.

SOUSSA = HADRUMETUM.—*A Punic Nekropolis.*—Certain general results of importance have been brought about by the excavations carried on for fully three years in the nekropolis on this site. The sepulchral chambers, instead of containing skeletons placed in niches, are filled with large earthen cinerary urns, many of which are covered with Punic inscriptions containing the name of the defunct with the words translated *vase à ossements* or some similar formula. It had been supposed, in consequence of the excavations carried on in Phoenicia, at Kypros, Malta, and Carthage, that the Phoenicians never burned their dead. This is the first time that cremation is found to have been practised by Punic populations. The writing of the inscriptions is midway between the ancient Punic writing and the neo-Punic writing of the Roman period; and it seems hardly probable that the practise of incineration could have been, at such an early date, borrowed from the Romans.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, p. 54.

ASIA.

HINDUSTAN.

A new Indian Inscription.—Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer has recently discovered an inscription at the village of Kura, in the Salt Range, where there are some large unexplored ancient mines. A considerable part of the inscription is in very fair preservation; but the ends of the first two or three lines are much obliterated, and from the lower part of the slab four or five lines appear to have been erased. The characters are what are usually called Gupta, of about 500 A. D. It is dated in the reign of "Mahârāja Toramāna Shah," and the record is of certain donations to a Buddhist monastery. The slab was sent to the Lahore Museum. It will be published in the *Epigraphia Indica*. The coins of Toramāna are known, but the only epigraphic record of his reign hitherto found is the inscription on the boar at Eran, in the Central Provinces. This, found in the middle of the Pan-

jâb, would indicate that his rule extended far to the northwest of Mâlhwâ, and may possibly identify him with the Toramâna of Kasmîr, whom Gen. Sir A. Cunningham considers quite a separate prince.—J. BURGESS, in *Academy*, Jan. 12.

Discovery of Buddhist relic-coffer.—Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL, of the Bombay Civil Service, who ten years ago discovered the Buddhist relics at Sopara, has recently, in another mound in the forest of Girnar, some six miles south-east of the city of Junagadh, in Kattywar, unearthed another series of caskets containing what appear to be veritable relics of Buddha. The new mound is nearly three times as large as the Sopara mound, being between 80 and 90 ft. high, instead of 27 ft., and about 230 yards round, instead of 65 yards. In position, character, and detail the two mounds are much the same, however, and in all probability date from the same time—namely, about 150 B. C., or some five hundred years after the death of Gautama Buddha. After three weeks' excavation, Mr. Campbell found a stone relic-box or coffer, measuring 1 ft. 2 in. square and 9 in. deep. It contained a reddish clay-stone casket, which in turn contained a small copper casket or bottle, green with verdigris, almost round in shape. This copper casket held a silver casket, within which was a small, round, spike-topped gold casket, in shape and size like a small chestnut. In this tiny bowl were four precious stones, two small pieces of wood, and a fragment about the size of one's little-finger nail of what seems to be a bone. Mr. Campbell believes this last to be a relic of Buddha.—*Athenæum*, April 6.

PERSIA.

ERA OF THE ARSACIDAE.—Justin (lib. xli, ch. iv) fixes the date of the beginning of the dynasty of the Arsacidae in the year of the consulship of A. Manlius Vulso Longus and M. Attilius Regulus (256 B. C.). The cuneiform texts of the Arsacidae usually bear two dates belonging to different eras, 64 years apart. It had been erroneously thought that the first of these was the era of the Seleucidae (312 B. C.), and the second that of the Arsacidae, which was said to begin in 248 B. C. Professor Oppert has recently shown, by a study of a recently published inscription, that the first of these eras is that of the Arsacidae, and the second a local Babylonian era connected with some event of which we are still ignorant. This inscription contains details relating to a lunar eclipse of the year 232 of Arsaces or 168 of the second era, in the month of Nizan. This can only be the partial lunar eclipse of Monday, March 23, 24 B. C. This unique document proves Justin to be correct in making the Arsacid dynasty begin in 256 B. C., in the month of Tisri. The inscription begins as follows: "In the year 168, which is the year 232 of Arsaces, king of kings, this is what was predicted by Urudâ (Orodês) the astronomer. In the month of Nizan,

on the 13th night, at 5.51, the hour predicted, 5 degrees in front of the point " of conjunction, the moon was eclipsed on the side of the south and east.—*Journal Asiatique*, Jan. 1889, pp. 116–18.

CAUCASUS.

KOUBAN (valley).—*The opening of the Great Kourgan*.—The Russian Archæological Commission has opened in the valley of the Kouban, near Krimskaya, a tumulus called by the inhabitants the *Great Kourgan*: the artificial hillock seems to have served as a necropolis to one of the Meotian dynasties which had come into contact with Hellenic civilization, about the first century of the Christian era. The monument is composed of three chambers joined by a corridor, the height varying from 7 to 11 ft. The walls are constructed of solid masonry, covered on the inside with stucco on which appear fragments of frescos. The central hall was empty. Hall No. 1 contained the skeleton of a woman; the remains of a chariot for two horses, whose bones were found; and a quantity of pieces of fine jewelry; a royal fillet in gold filigree; gold ear-rings; a gold plaque with the head of a bull in *repoussé* work; another triangular gold plaque representing a youth offering a drinking horn to a woman wearing a pointed cap adorned with a triangular plaque exactly like the one found. There are also mentioned beads of glass (sometimes engraved) and of beaten gold; a serpent-shaped bracelet, ending in horse-heads; a ring on whose bezel is Erato playing the lyre. In hall No. 3 was the skeleton of a king: the objects found here were vases, cups, and horns, of silver; a gold necklace on whose ends were represented lions fighting with boars; a silver, gold-plated quiver containing 50 copper arrows; a cimeter; twelve javelin-points; *etc.* The mere metal value of the objects excavated is estimated at 200,000 francs. The entire find has been sent to St. Petersburg to be placed in the collection of Antiquities of the Bosphorus.—*Revue des Études Grecques*, 1888, p. 467.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Babylonian and Egyptian Chronology.—At a recent meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, M. Jules Oppert read a paper upon "The Date of Amenophis IV, King of Egypt, and of the two Chaldaean Kings, Purnapuriyas and Hammurabi." A tablet of the reign of Nabonidos (555–538 B. C.) records two monarchs who worked at the decoration of the temple of the sun at Sippara—Hammurabi, and Purnapuriyas—the latter of whom lived seven centuries after the former. Now, the tablets recently discovered at Tel-el-Amarna in Egypt mention a Purnapuriyas, King of Chaldaea, as a contemporary of Amenophis IV. It has been hitherto agreed that Amenophis IV lived about 1450 B. C.; and it has therefore been in-

ferred that the reign of Hammurabi must be assigned to about 2150 B. C. But M. Oppert brought forward arguments which seemed to him decisive for fixing the reign of Hammurabi between 2394 and 2339 B. C. It would thus become necessary, either to push back the date of Amenophis IV by two centuries, or to assume the existence of two kings named Purnapuriyas at that interval of time from one another.—*Academy*, April 6.

BAGHDÂD.—*Site of the ancient city.*—Dr. ROBERT F. HARPER writes from Baghdâd, Jan. 13: "On January 11, in the company of M. Henri Pognon, the French consul, I visited the site of old Baghdâd. It is on the Mesopotamian side of the Tigris. The remains of the old mound are still plainly visible. The ruins of a very large and compact wall face the river, forming one of its banks. We entered a boat and were rowed along the wall, which is 16 to 20 feet higher than the water. Bricks (32 cm. \times 32 \times 7) were taken from different places; and every one bore the stamp of 'Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, the restorer of Esaqila and Ezida, son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon.' We noticed three different kinds of stamps. Baghdâd was then an old Babylonian site. Does this not argue for Delitzsch's reading *Bagdadu*?"—*Academy*, Feb. 23.

ARABIA.

Inscriptions of Arabia Petraea.—At a recent meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, it was announced that M. Bénédicté, charged with a mission in Arabia Petraea, in search of Sinaïtic inscriptions for the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, had begun his work and already copied more than three hundred inedited inscriptions.—*Revue Critique*, 1889, p. 100.

PALESTINE.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—*Publications.*—The Committee have concluded to publish at once, uniform with the *Survey of Western Palestine*, the following works, which they have in MS.: (1) CONDER, *Survey of Eastern Palestine*, with numerous drawings: (2) CLERMONT-GANNEAU, *Archæological Mission*, with many hundred drawings. Herr SCHUMACHER'S *Report on Abil* (the Abila of the Decapolis), with numerous illustrations, will be published during 1889.—*P. E. F.*, Oct. 1888.

JERICOHO (near).—The Russian mission, in digging for a foundation near the site of the ancient Jericho, found capitals, columns, lintels, iron weapons and instruments, pottery lamps and jars, bronze trays, candlesticks, rings, etc.; in fact, all the indications of important buildings.

JERUSALEM.—Herr Schick reports that, during certain excavations conducted by the Russians, southeast of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, a cave was found, at a depth of 47½ ft. below the surface. When the cave is cleared, he will report further upon it.—*Pal. Explor. Fund.*, Oct. 1888.

SYRIA.

BÂNIÂS and SOUBEIBE.—*The Castle and its Inscriptions.*—In the *Journal Asiatique* (Nov.–Dec. 1888), M. Max van Berchem gives a long description of the little-known but important mediæval ruins of Bâniâs and Soubeibe. These, together with their inscriptions, had already been cursorily noticed by Seetzen, Newbold, Socin, Robinson, Gildemeister and Clermont-Ganneau, but the texts and a complete description of the castle are here published for the first time. The ruins of the Castle of Soubeibe occupy the summit of a steep mountain which overlooks, on the east, the village of Bâniâs, and leans on the first spurs of the Hermon. The view takes in the plain of the Jordan and the mountains of Galilee. It is a strategical point of the highest importance. As a whole, the ruins are mediæval, and the entire arrangement of the constructions shows the hand of the Crusaders. Much was added, however, by the Mussulmans, as shown by the inscriptions, and some parts are to be referred to an earlier period, perhaps the Byzantine. The plan is an immense oblong *enciente* following the conformation of the rock, and fortified with especial care on the east and south, the weakest sides. There are many points of similarity with several castles described by M. Rey in his *Étude sur l'architecture militaire des Croisés en Syrie*, especially with that of Margat. The constructions have great artistic and archæological interest, with their domed and vaulted circular or octagonal halls, long tunnel-vaulted passages, and halls with ribbed cross-vaults. The masonry is usually in large blocks of carefully-squared stones accurately joined together. The southern and northern sides, with two towers at the w. corner and the dungeon, belong substantially to the Crusaders. The west side is of mixed construction, but predominantly Saracen as it now stands, bearing certain characteristics of Arab fortresses which were imitated by the Templars at the time of the Crusades. The dates of the castle may be determined as follows: Bâniâs was taken in 1130 by the Franks, who awarded it to Foulques. In 1132 it was retaken by Tadj-el-Moluk Bouri, sultan of Damascus. In 1139 the Franks retook it. In 1164 the town of Bâniâs and the castle were taken by Nour-ed-din, and never returned to the Franks. The constructions of the Crusaders must then be placed between 1139 and 1164. Later, Bâniâs and Soubeibe belonged to Saladin, who gave it to his son. In 1218 the castle was dismantled by El-Malik el-Mo'azzam. Then El-Malik el-'Aziz 'Othman received it from his father and restored it, as shown by an inscription. But this and later restorations by Mohammedan princes never gave back its former aspect. The inscription referred to says: "Has ordered the construction of this strong fortress . . . 'Othman, son of . . . the sultan El-Malik-el-'Adil . . . This fortress . . . was built in the month of Rebi I of the year 627 (1230 A. D.)."

The architect was Abu Bekr ibn Naṣr el-'Azīzi, of Hamadhan. Further restorations were undertaken by 'Othman's son, Ḥaṣan, during the year 637 (1240 A. D.), as is shown by a second inscription, on the south side. A second inscription of Othman, dating from 625 A. H., is found on the advanced work on bastion F. Later reconstructions were undertaken by the famous sultan Bibars, and proofs of this fact are found in three fragments of a gigantic inscription carved on large blocks of stone.

SINDJIRLI.—Dr. R. F. HARPER, visiting Sindjirli last October, after the Germans had left the site of their excavations, found in the trenches a perfectly preserved large statue of a Hittite lion resting on a base: the height of the lion is 1.45 met. The sculpture, though exceedingly rude, reminded Dr. Harper of the lions in the British Museum.—*Old Testament Student*, Jan. 1889, pp. 183-4.

ASIA MINOR.

PERGAMON.—*Sarcophagus.*—There has been found a large sarcophagus containing objects of gold with ornamentation, vases, and other valuable treasures. This discovery, made by a peasant digging his field near the slope of the akropolis, determines the position of the long-sought-for nekropolis of that city. MM. Fontrier and Kontoleon have given, in the *Néa Σμύρνη* (No. 3764) of Smyrna, an account of this discovery, at the foot of the akropolis at Pergamon. The sarcophagus contained three bodies.—*Mittheilungen Athen.*, 1888, pp. 442-3; *Athenæum*, March 2.

TRALLEIS.—*Theatre.*—Professor Dörpfeld, in his recent excavations, has uncovered a part of the theatre, the only remaining building of the ancient city. It had been much altered by the Romans. The seats are formed of two stones, instead of the usual single stone. Peculiar stelai supported the proskenion.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, p. 51.

The steps of the theatre discovered by Dr. Dörpfeld, which were of great importance in both an artistic and a scientific point of view, have been destroyed in the search for building materials. The Turkish Government must be held responsible for this destruction of most interesting architectural Greek remains.

The torso of Apollo has been found on the same spot where the head belonging to the statue was discovered a short time ago. The work belongs to a good period, and is of the Tralleian school. It has been transferred to Constantinople.—*Athenæum*, April 6.

VIZÉ (*caza* of).—*Ancient baths.*—The following item is taken from the *Levant Herald* of Oct. 19: "Precious antiquities have been unearthed at different points of the *caza* of Vizé in the district of Kirk Kilissê. About two years ago, very interesting discoveries had been made in this locality. Excavations in a mound called Tchemlekdji Têpê brought to light a mag-

nificent marble construction which must have been a bath. On the inner walls, carved in marble were figures of divinities in relief, with gold rods. In the neighborhood were found many pieces of gold and bronze, which have since disappeared. The sculptures are, however, in the hands of private persons. A correspondent writes from Vizé to a Turkish journal that the whole ground on this site contains antiquities near the surface."—*Revue des Études Grecques*, 1888, p. 466.

KYPROS.

Dr. Ohnefalsch Richter's activity continues unabated. Not only has he started a weekly paper entitled *The Owl*, which devotes a considerable space to archæology, but he announces for March the appearance of a journal devoted entirely to Science, Literature and Art, under the title of *The Journal of Cyprian Studies*, a large portion of which will be filled with archæological matter. In the Supplement to the *Owl* of January 29, Dr. Richter publishes an illustrated report on excavations conducted by him for Sir Charles Newton, in 1882, on the site of the temenos of Artemis-Kybele at Achna. He describes their commencement as follows. "In the spring of 1882, some villagers from Achna, Famagusta district, were engaged in digging pits for the destruction of locusts. To the south of the village, in a small valley in the direction of the village of Xylotimbou, before arriving at a rocky plateau, they came across a heap of statuary, stone, and pottery. Some of these they sold in Larnaca. On hearing of it, I went to the spot and succeeded in saving the place from further destruction by excavating it systematically for Sir Charles Newton."

IDALION.—On Nov. 16, the important discovery was made on the site of the temple of Aphrodité of a group of Aphrodité enthroned with two children: the base of the group bore a Phœnician inscription in badly-washed-out black letters: also were found four very remarkable, rich capitals, a fragment of a column, and a fragment of a colossal sphinx, all of sandstone and dating from the sixth century B. C. The group is perhaps slightly later. The capitals are richer than those given in Perrot, III, figs. 51–53. —*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 43.

POLIS-TIS-CHRYSOCHOU=ARSINÖË.—ERNEST A. GARDNER, writing under date of Feb. 15, announces that the work of the Cyprus Exploration Fund for the second season was begun on February 13. The first site attacked was the vineyard belonging to Mr. Williamson; one-half of this was excavated two years ago, and in it were found most of the finest vases then discovered, two of which have attracted so much attention at the British Museum. The other half still remains to be tried.—*Athenæum*, March 9.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

ATHENS.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GREEK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN ATHENS (Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Αθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας) for the years 1886 and 1887 have been recently published within a short time of each other. They contain much interesting material, and particularly the detailed reports of the excavations and investigations carried on under the direction of the Society during these two years. The report on Mykenai in 1886 is accompanied by five interesting plates. A summary of this is given below (pp. 102–4).

FINAL EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.—The excavations on the Akropolis have come to an end, the entire surface having been explored down to the rock. After the space comprised between the Parthenon and the wall of Kimon had been completed, the finishing touch was given to the exploration of the quadrilateral formed by the west front of the Parthenon, the Sacred Way, the south terrace of the Propylæia, and the wall of Kimon, where the sanctuary of Artemis Brauronia is, by some authorities, supposed to have been. The Pelasgic wall, running nearly parallel with the long sides of the temple, was met at a considerable depth. Toward the west, near the supposed site of the temple of Artemis Brauronia, there appeared the foundations of a rectangular building measuring about 40 by 15 met., not anterior to Kimon. Full accounts of the last stage in the work have just appeared in the recent issues of the *Mittheilungen*, the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, and the *Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον*. Of special interest is the discussion of the interesting walls of many periods lately uncovered, given in the *Mittheilungen* by Dörpfeld. A large plan of the Akropolis executed by Herr Kawerau has been published in the December number of the *Δελτίον*. The excavations were advanced along the south side of the Parthenon and beyond its southwestern corner. At a depth of one or two meters below the present level, was reached a mass of stones and *débris* thrown there after the Persian invasion. It was found to extend down to the native rock. The earth from the surface to a depth of one or two meters showed evidence of being deposited in much more recent times. In it were discovered remains of cisterns, of ramparts, and of a Byzantine church; likewise a piece of sculpture from the *frieze of the Erechtheion*. This represents a seated woman clad in a long chiton and himation; and, except for the head, it is in excellent preservation. Here, too, was found, imbedded in a late wall, where it joins on to Kimon's wall, a marble head of a woman from the Parthenon frieze, whose identity was recognized by Dr. Charles Waldstein. It is reproduced in PLATE II accompanying his paper on the subject (pp. 1–9). During the excavations, the large poros-stone subtruc-

ture, 41 by 15 meters, already mentioned (IV, 492), was uncovered. Its south side coincided with the southern wall of the Akropolis, though it did not rest upon the rock, but upon the *débris* noticed above. An examination of this filled-in matter brought to light some archaic sculptures which are described under *Marble Sculptures* (pp. 94-5).

The usual finds of bronzes, terracottas, and fragments of vases occurred, but nothing unusual is to be noted among them: two fifth-century inscriptions, one of which was traced with red, were also discovered. As soon as it became evident that no more pieces of poros-stone sculpture were likely to be found, the work of fitting together the pieces already collected was begun (see *Groups of archaic poros Sculpture*, pp. 95-6). Kabbadias notices the likeness of these groups to others in the frieze of Assos, and, taking into consideration the number of artists from the islands whose signatures have been found on the Akropolis, he concludes that these poros-sculptures are products of an Asiatic-Ionic school, introduced by way of the islands into Attika.

Excavations carried on in and about the Odysseus-bastion led to the discovery of several inscriptions built into the wall. A slab of marble bears reliefs of two olive crowns inclosing the names of *thesmothetai* of the Imperial period. Lolling connects them with an inscription published in *Mittheil.* III, 144, and thinks they belong to a large substructure or altar near the cave of Apollon Hypakraios. Another marble relief represents Pan holding a shepherd's staff in his left hand. It belongs to the third century, and lacks head, feet, and the right hand. A decree from the years 307-301 B. C. relates to the honors of a certain Medeios, a friend of Alexander the Great and of Antigonos, who had taken part with Antigonos' son Demetrios in restoring freedom to Athens. There was also found a piece of a tribute-list dating probably from the earlier years of the Peloponnesian war. It gives us a hitherto unknown city of the *Σεριοτειχῆραι*, situated near the Hellespont, and some new forms of abbreviation for proper nouns. A decree of the year 284/3 is interesting from information it contains about sacrifices and festivities to Aphrodite Pandemos. Higher up on the Akropolis, in the temenos of Athena Ergané, was found a base that seems to have rested against a wall: on the front of it is a votive inscription to Athena. Of more importance is a long decree, found in the same place, in honor of a certain Oiniades (see page 97). From this decree, it seems that there was an annual archon in the Island Skiathos, just as at Andros. The inhabitants of the island seem also to have been divided into Skiathioi and Palaiskia-thioi, and the latter, Lolling thinks, dwelt on the northern shore of the island at a place now called Castro.

Agora.—Excavations near the Gate of the Agora brought to light a round arch cut out of a single block of marble 1.74 meters wide. On the face is an inscription of 156-161 A. D. relating to the institution of an Agoranomion

(place of supervisors of the Agora) by Herodes Attikos, who constructed it and dedicated it to the Emperor Antoninus Pius. This discovery confirms the theory, that this square served as a market-place even in Roman times. There was also found a base that showed, by its inscription, that it had been used for a statue of the famous orator and financier Lykourgos, son of Lykophron. The letters of this base belong to the Macedonian period.—'Αρχ. Δελτίον, Oct.-Nov.; *Chronique des Arts*, 1889, p. 60.

Marble Sculptures.—(1) The earliest of the marble sculptures recently found appears to be a circular plinth around whose edge are placed standing female figures—all from one piece of marble. The lower parts of six figures remain: there must originally have been ten. Not a single head is preserved. The figures are squarely built, at right angles; the drapery is indicated only in front by some heavy parallel folds falling down to the feet, the nude extremity of which projects as in the Hera of Samos. Each figure seems to have measured about 0.40 met. It is a *χορός* of *ξόανα* without any artistic merit. (2) A winged Niké, analogous in type to that of Delos by Archermos, but much smaller, measuring only 40 cent. as it stands, with head, forearms and lower half of legs wanting. The statue is an interesting combination of traditional conventionalities and certain new tendencies. Though the attitude is archaic, there is considerable skill in the modelling of the nude, and the hair and drapery are represented as flying in the wind. (3) A statue of Athena armed: on her breast is the aegis with the gorgoneion in the centre, while the round shield she holds in her left has been swung around and covers her back. The two lower limbs have disappeared, also part of both arms and the head. The work is still archaic. (4) Several more archaic female statues to be added to this long series: (a) a statue, broken in four pieces, of which the feet and forearms alone are wanting: it measures c. 1.30 met., and is finely preserved. It is among the most advanced of the archaic statues—with long limbs, slender waist, and small head. The two arms are thrown forward, the smile is almost imperceptible, and the projection of the cheek bones has almost disappeared. The predominant color is red. Though the artist evidently aimed at originality, the statue lacks expression. (b) This statue is lacking in part of both lower limbs and arms. The costume and its coloring are of the usual type and well preserved. It is entirely archaic in style, though the modelling of the face is exquisite and wonderfully soft: the eyes do not stare, but seem modestly lowered, and the smile is not semi-ironical, as usual, but sweet and attractive: the whole expression is calm and candid. This statue is, according to M. Lechat, one of the most remarkable known works of Greek art. (c) Fragment of a female statue, badly mutilated, and less than life-size. (d) Fragment of a similar statue. Both are without heads, arms, or lower limbs. There are some other pieces of mar-

ble sculpture antedating the Persian wars. (1) Male head, of an interesting type, similar to that in bronze reproduced on pl. xv of the *Musées d' Athènes*: its workmanship is free but careful. (2) Female head, of natural size, remarkable artistically, as well as for the *polos* with which it is covered: only the front is preserved. (3) Fragments of an equestrian group like that discovered in 1886: only a small portion remains. (4) Torso and head of the statuette of a nude and beardless youth, whose hair, arranged in front in regular ringlets, falls freely down the neck: the smiling face is turned gracefully to the right. It is a charming addition to the archaic series. (5) A large and horrible Gorgon-head of the earliest and most hideous type.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1889, pp. 142–8; cf. *Mittheil. Athen.*, 1888, pp. 438–40; Ἀρχ. Δελτίον, Oct.-Nov., 1888.

Kalludis, the restorer, has put together two more archaic marble female figures with rich coloring, which are among the more highly developed of the series.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 139.

Statue by Antenor.—Since the article published by Studniczka (*Jahrb.*, 1887, p. 135), it was known that an authentic statue by Antenor existed in the Museum at Athens. It has now been for the first time put together, and it is found that the right forearm is the only important missing fragment. It is placed on the antique base bearing the artist's signature and put on a high pedestal in the usual archaic form of a column. It is the largest of the statues of the Akropolis, and is extremely impressive. Although it has the archaic style of the sixth century, it possesses considerable grace, beside dignity. It is narrow at the feet and fuller in the upper part of the body.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1889, pp. 150–1.

Groups of archaic poros Sculpture.—M. Henri Lechat, in his review of the latest discoveries on the Akropolis (*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1889, pp. 131–42), devotes considerable space to a careful examination of the three groups formed by the reunion of the greater part of the fragmentary archaic sculptures in poros-stone found during the past year or more. They have been referred to in more or less detail in previous numbers of the JOURNAL (IV, pp. 93, 203–4, 352–6, 493–4), as the separate pieces were found. As soon as it was clear that no more fragments were likely to come to light in the excavations, the reconstitution of the groups was finished. (1) *Herakles and Triton*, analogous to the same subject in the Assos sculptures: length 3 met., height 75 cent. Herakles has lost his left leg and both arms and head. Triton has lost head and greater part of torso. The principal role in the struggle is taken by the back and right leg of Herakles, which are preserved. This group occupied one-half of the gable of a temple. (2) *Typhon* (?). This unique and interesting sculpture has been only cursorily described. It represents three monsters, or rather a triple monster composed of three human torsi, each with a man's head, with large wings on

the back, ending in interlaced serpent-bodies. The first is in very low relief, hardly projecting from the background, and showing only the left hand. The second is still somewhat compressed, its right arm being cramped, though the forearm is free; but the left part of the chest and the entire left arm are free. The third is perfectly free: he is slightly back of the second, is joined only by the right shoulder and elbow, and is almost entirely carved in the round. The heads correspond exactly: the first is seen only in profile, the second three-quarters (with its right side not carefully finished), the third is seen almost frontwise, and is completely finished. The third torso has wings, now partly broken: the others may be supposed to have had them, though they were not represented, as they would have been concealed. The serpent-bodies are covered with alternate red and blue painted bands, and are nearly two met. long. The heads have already been mentioned (IV, pp. 93, 203, 355): they have very long and pointed beards. The wings are painted red and blue, like the bodies. The two hands preserved hold an attribute which resembles a thunderbolt. A black-figured vase representing the combat of Zeus and Typhon, and descriptions of the latter by Euripides and Antoninus Liberalis, lead to the identification of this triple monster as Typhon. The dimensions seem to be the same as those of the combat of Herakles and Triton. M. Lechat suggests the possibility, that these two groups formed the two halves of the same gable. There is a doubt expressed in regard to the third head: both Lechat and Kabbadias think it may rather belong to the figure of Herakles.

(3) *Bull attacked by Lions*. This group, the latest discovered, has an even more striking resemblance to the Assos sculptures. A bull is represented as succumbing under the attack of two lions: he still lives, but has been struck down and lies under their claws. One has attacked him from the rear, the other from the front, and they are beginning to devour him, while the blood pours from the wounds they have made in his sides. The group is in high relief on several blocks of poros: the length is about 4 met., the height about one met., and the figures are about life-size. A great many pieces are still wanting, though all have not yet been put in place. The colors employed are mainly red and blue. The bodies of the lions are a pale red; their mane a dark red; the hair and pores of the paws are black. The entire bull was painted blue, except the running blood and the tail, which are red, and the head, which is elaborately painted in various colors.—*Cf.* *Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, November, 1888; *Mittheilungen Athen.*, 1888, p. 437; *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 139, 170, 171.

Small Bronzes.—Among the many small bronzes the following may be mentioned: (1) figure of a nude man, dancing, 20 cent. high; (2) handle of a box or vase, formed by two lions devouring a deer; (3) head of Medusa, extremely archaic. (4) On the Ergane-terrace, in the lowest part

of the rubbish, was found a bronze circle 90 cent. in diameter, within which is a large Medusa, of the most archaic technique, made of a bronze plate. The head is square, extremely hideous, the body thin and covered with a wide robe which reaches to the ankles. Marks of the rudimentary technique are the eyelids, which are chiselled in, while the pupils are punched out.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Oct.-Nov. 1888; *Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, Jan.-Feb., 1889; *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 138.

Inscriptions.—A part of a decree of 98/7 B. C. gives some interesting details regarding the young girls in the service of Athena, taken from the ten tribes, who numbered over a hundred. They worked the wool for the peplos of Athena, and took part in the Panathenaic processions.

In January, was found a plaque which partly supplements another already in the Museum: both give details of the expenses for the purchase of the ivory and gold used in the execution of the chryselephantine statue of Athena by Pheidias. The *epistates* charged with watching over its execution acknowledge having received from the treasurer the sum of one hundred talents: over 87½ talents had been spent for the gold, and over 3½ for the silver.

Several of the inscriptions recently found are interesting for the history of art: (1) on a large marble base, with the signature of the artist *Euphron*; (2) on another base in the shape of a channelled column, the signature of *Endoios*, ΕΝΔΟΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΐ, to which is added that of *Philermos*, ΠΙΛΕΡ[μος] ΕΠΟΙΕΞΕΝ; (3) the signature of *Hegias*, ΕΛΙΑΔ; (4) the signature of *Kresilas*, . . ΚΡΑΣΙΛΑΣ; (5) a long plinth which supported an equestrian group, seen by Pausanias and thought by him to represent the sons of Xenophon: the inscription shows that the artist was *Lykias* of Eleutherai, son of Myron.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1889, Jan.-Feb., p. 150, *etc.*; *Mittheil. Athen.*, 1888, pp. 441-2; *Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Oct.-Nov., 1888.

Honorary inscription to Oiniades of Skiathos.—This inscription (referred to on page 93), written στοιχηδόν, was found on a block of Pentelic marble, somewhat chipped at the bottom: θεοι|εδοξεν|την|βολην|και|τωι|δημωι, Αντιοχis|επρυτανευε, Ευκλειδης|εγραμματαευε, Ιεροκλ|ης|επιστατε, Ευκτημων|ηρχε,|Διαιτρεφης|ειπε. επειδη|ανη|ρ|εστι|αγαθος|Οινιαδης|ο|Παλ|αισκιαθιος|περι|την|πολιν|την|Αθηναίων|και|προθυμος|ποιεν|οτι|δυναται|αγαθον|και|ειν|ποιει|τον|αφικομενον|Αθη|ναίων|εσ|κιαθον, επαινεσαι|τις|αυτωι|και|αναγραφαι|αυτον|προξενον|και|ευεργετην|Αθη|ναίων|και|τος|εκγονος|αυτο|και|οπως|αν|μη|αδικηται|επιμε|λ|εσθαι|την|τε|βολην|την|αι|β|ουλευουσιν|και|τους|στρατηγ|ους|και|τον|αρχοντα|τον|εν|Σκι|αθωι|ος|αν|η|εκαστοτε, τοδε|ψ|ηφισμα|τοδε|αναγραφαι|τογ|γ|ραμματα|της|βολης|εν|στηλη|ι|λιθινη|και|καταθεναι|εμ|ο|ολει·|καλεσαι|δε|αυτον|και|επι|ξενια|ες|το|πρυτανειον|ες|α|υριον. Αντιχαρης|ειπε·|τα|με|ν|αλλα|καθαπερ|την|βολην,|ες|δ|την|γνωμην|μεταγραφαι|αντι|τις|το|Σ|κιαθιο|οπως|αν|η|γεγραμμενον|Οινιαδην|τον|Παλασ|κιαθιον.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Oct.-Nov.; *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 202.

Inscription relating to the building of the Parthenon.—There has been found another considerable fragment of an inscription recording constructions which were overseen by the *epistates* between 447 and 432. It now seems certain that all the fragments relate to the building of the Parthenon (*cf.* Koehler and Kirchhoff). According to them, the Parthenon was commenced in 447; a fragment of the accounts of the *epistates* for 444 is preserved; in 438 it was far enough advanced to receive Pheidias' Athena; in 434 the treasurers began to draw up an inventory of the objects deposited in different parts of the temple, showing that the interior was finished, though on the exterior the sculptures were not completed, nor the columns channelled, nor the paintings executed. Work was still going on in 433/2.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1889, pp. 174–8.

Architectural fragments.—Among these, the most interesting are the fragments of columns which have flutings not parallel to the axis but arranged in spirals around the drum.—*Classical Review*, March, 1889.

Temple of Aphroditê Pandemos.—Pausanias enumerates the monuments on the Akropolis in the following order: the theatre and temple of Dionysos, the temple of Themis, the tomb of Hippolytos, the temples of Aphroditê Pandemos, Demeter Chloë and Gê Kourotrophos. The sites of the theatre and the Asklepieion are now fixed. At the w. end of the Erganê-terrace have been found the substructures of several small sanctuaries. It is here that the temple of Themis, the tomb of Hippolytos, and the temple of Aphroditê are placed. The main doubt has been, whether this temple of Aphroditê, called, as early as the fifth cent. B. C., ἐφ' Ἰππολύτῳ, is the same as the temple of Aphroditê Pandemos. It has now been proved, that there were two temples, and that the second must be looked for on the s. declivity of the Akropolis. Three inscriptions relating to Aphroditê have just been found in the earth near the s. tower by the Beulé-gate; they evidently come from the Pandemos temple, which was probably near by. The first inscription dates from the beginning of the fifth century, and is dedicatory. The second is on an architrave, and of the fourth century. The third is on a stele exposed in the temple, and bears a decree of 284/3 B. C. regulating the service in the temple under the care of the *astynomoi*. A short dedicatory inscription evidently comes from the small temple of Demeter Chloë, and is of the Imperial period.—*Bull. Corr. Hellén.*, 1889, pp. 156–68.

Site of the Chalkothêkê.—ERNEST A. GARDNER writes to the *Athenæum* (Jan. 12): "As a topographical gain, we may mention that the Chalkothêkê has for the third—and let us hope the last—time been identified in a large building that backs on to the Kimonian wall in the so-called temenos of Athena Erganê. The foundations only remain, but Dr. Dörpfeld thinks we have enough grounds for believing this identification of his

to be the final one. The building is large enough to contain the numerous and bulky articles which we know from inscriptions to have been stored in the Chalkothékê; but we must await Dr. Dörpfeld's publication of his views, and not anticipate beyond a mere mention of the fact."

Review of the Excavations on the Akropolis.—Dr. CHARLES WALDSTEIN has sent the following report, dated Athens, December 31: "To-day the excavations on the Akropolis have been brought to an end. They have now been carried on continuously for three years, and have been most successful and fruitful in results, both artistic and purely archæological. The Greek authorities have spared no trouble and expense in making them the success they have proved to be. . . . In every instance the diggings have been carried down to the primitive rock, thus exhausting the possibilities of future finds on this site and obviating a future disturbance of the surface of the Akropolis. Some of the most interesting Cyclopean or Pelasgic remains of the earliest settlers of Athens have been laid bare, to do which it was necessary sometimes to dig to a depth of 14 meters. The surface of the Akropolis will be restored to its former state, excepting where interesting early remains have been laid bare; these will remain visible, the necessary precautions being taken not to endanger the visitor.

"In all, from 30 to 40 marble statues have been exhumed, of which 20 were discovered this year; over 50 articles in bronze have been found, the most important of which are a perfectly-preserved large bronze head, together with statuettes of Athenê, athletes, and warriors, discovered this year; over 100 terracottas; over 1,000 fragments of vases, some with important inscriptions; and over 300 inscriptions, some of great historical value, while others recording the names of early, especially Ionian, artists, are of supreme importance in throwing light upon the early history of Greek art. Besides all this, the results as regards Greek and post-Hellenic architecture can hardly be estimated, and it will take years of study to utilize the important material offered.

"As to future work, it may be interesting to know that the Greek Government has invited the coöperation of the foreign archæologists here resident, and that a committee was appointed to consider the plan of proceeding with the work on and round the Akropolis. This committee, consisting of the General Ephoros of Excavations, M. Kabbadias, and the Directors of the French, German, English, and American Archæological Schools here, met yesterday, and it was decided to resume excavations immediately, beginning below the Propylaia at the west end of the theatre of Herodes Attikos, and to continue round the north and east slopes of the Akropolis below the wall. It was also decided to collect all the extant stones and architectural remains of the tower abutting on the west end of the so-called Beulé-gate, and to place them in their original position;

and to support the tower upon which the temple of Nikê Apteros stands by means of a buttress, as there is considerable danger of its falling in. On the Akropolis, it was decided, with due consideration to the safety of the building, to clear away the portions of the Turkish minaret so far as it distorts the actual plan of the Parthenon, and to lay bare the original door of the west end. Finally, it is proposed to take down some portions of the late barbarian wall above the wall of Kimon, where it is likely that important fragments of sculpture and inscriptions are immured. A fragment of the frieze of the Parthenon has just been found in a portion of this wall. It may be interesting to know that a clause was introduced in the report of the committee, stating that every consideration is to be given both to the picturesque appearance of the Akropolis as a whole, and to the historical interest of the Akropolis as regards the periods not purely Hellenic. The small portion of wall just referred to, for instance, will be put up again, after it has been examined, out of the material of which it is now composed.

"Last, but not least, I must mention the admirable advance made in the exhibition of these articles in the museums and elsewhere. The Central Museum is being re-organized, and will form a kind of British Museum. The monuments are exhibited very soon after their discovery, and catalogues are at once prepared. The arrangements and facilities for study, as compared with my last visit several years ago, are so much improved that all students and tourists have reason to be grateful to a government which finds time and means to advance the cause of humanism so efficiently, and for the energy and skill displayed by M. Kabbadias, the General Ephoros of Museums and Excavations, M. Stais, and all the other officials."

International Commission on Excavations.—M. LAMBROS writes from Athens, in regard to the committee mentioned in Dr. Waldstein's report: "The Ministry of Public Instruction has named a commission, on the pattern of the General Ephorate of Antiquities, to investigate the question of the embellishment and the further excavations of the Akropolis at Athens. This consists of the directors of the foreign archæological institutes existing in Athens—M. Foucart, Mr. Gardner, Dr. Dörpfeld, and Dr. Waldstein. The commission has made the following recommendations:—(1) That all the walls of the *peribolos* of the Akropolis of late date should be destroyed down to the ancient level. Only those walls should be left which stand where no ancient walls or no ancient foundation exist. (2) That the side walls on either side of the door of Beulé and the Propylæa ought also to be levelled and be replaced by iron railings. (3) That the great Turkish vaulting and all later additions should also be destroyed, and that a part should be laid bare down to the rock. (4) That every trace of the Turkish minaret on the Parthenon, as well as the later *antæ* of the western door of

the Parthenon, is to be destroyed, but after an examination as to whether this can be done without any injury to the building. (5) That the western wing of the Propylæia should be restored, so far as ancient stones of it are available."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 2.

THEATRE OF DIONYSOS.—In the excavations of the German Institute in the upper portion of the *cavea* of the theatre of Dionysos, besides traces of an ancient road, and of some buildings on the rock before the erection and extension of the theatre under Lykourgos, has been discovered an *oinochoe* almost entire, bearing black figures representing a bacchanalian scene, with the inscription "Xenokles has made," and "Kleisophos has painted," in letters of an older period than Eukleides.—*Athenæum*, March 23.

CENTRAL MUSEUM.—*Additions.*—(1) Small marble image used for the support of a large statue (instead of the usual tree), recently found in **LAMIA**. This xoanon-shaped figure wears an aegis-gorgoneion and long breastplate, and has a serpent twisted around it. The inscription, Πραξιτέλης Ἰθνηναῖος ἐποίησεν, shows that it belongs to this artist of the Roman period, who is known also by other inscriptions. (2) Bronze Corinthian helmet found in Lamia. (3) Late marble figure of Dionysos, found near the **OLYMPIEION**. (4) Bearded head of a man, well preserved, also from the Olympieion. (5) Two late statues of women clad in himatia, brought from **THERA**. (6) Various pieces of sculpture from **ELEUSIS** and from **AKRAIPHIA**, including some bronzes. (7) Terracotta figurines, mostly from **BOIOTIA**. (8) Coins from many quarters.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Oct.–Nov., 1888.

DELPHOI.—No progress has been made toward excavating at Delphoi. When the French rejected the treaty of commerce with Greece to which was attached the permission to excavate Delphoi, the project was abandoned by the French School, and the Greek Government offered the work to the American School. Before anything definite had been accomplished toward raising the necessary funds in America, the Greek Archæological Society made an unsuccessful attempt to secure money for the undertaking. At present, the work is open to the American School, without competition, provided the sum necessary for the purchase of the village of Kastri, on the site of ancient Delphoi, can be raised. This sum is variously estimated at between \$25,000 and \$50,000. If this sum can be procured, the American Archæological Institute is ready to pledge the greater part of its income for five years to carry on the excavations. An appeal to the public will shortly be made, in order that America may have the honor of excavating this the most important site of ancient Greece.

MOUNT LYKONE.—*Temple of Artemis Orthia.*—The Ministry of Public Instruction gave M. J. Kophiniotis leave to make excavations on the site, which proved the existence of the sanctuary (*JOURNAL*, IV, p. 360). He reports that the peribolos of the temple has been almost entirely laid

bare. The length of the north wall was 12.30 meters, and that of the eastern and western 9.80 met. each. The eastern and western were connected at the sixth met. by an inner wall, a portion of which remains. There is an empty space 7.30 met. long between the fragment of this interior wall and the western wall. The northwest was, however, surrounded by a wall of its own. This enclosed portion of the sanctuary has a mosaic floor, half formed of large pieces, the other half of small ones. Of the stones of the peribolos some were not worked at all, the rest finished. The worked stones are almost all of the same dimensions, 1.10 met. long, 0.35 broad, 0.35 thick. The unworked stones are of varying dimensions, from 0.70 to 1.60 met. long, and from 0.40 to 0.60 broad. Within and without the peribolos, it is reported, have been found various roof-tiles, lion-heads, and other fragments of the building; also, fragments of marble drapery, and of an arm and a leg belonging to a great statue, which the report considers to have been one of the statues that, according to Pausanias, adorned the temple, to wit, those of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto: they were the works of Polykleitos. On the east side of the peribolos has been found a well-preserved torso of the marble statue of a female: it is 0.20 met. high; the head, hands, and feet are missing. The workmanship is admirable. The discovery of three muses of the Roman period shows that the sanctuary was visited and prosperous as late as the time of Geta and even of Constantius II, that is, till the middle of the fourth century after Christ.—S. P. LAMBROS, in *Athenæum*, Jan. 19.

MYKENAI.—Two tombs have been explored by M. Tsountas. One of them contained ivory objects, while the other was empty. Two ivory cylinders were found, but were so covered with accretions that they were sent to Athens to be cleaned: they were covered with circles of scales in relief. Besides these, there were: (1) 3 ivory reliefs: one representing the upper part of a woman holding in her left hand a branch or a flower; another, the lower part of a seated woman; the third (a well-preserved plaque), representing a sphinx: (2) pieces of a stone vessel: (3) a peculiar clay vessel bearing an incised ornamentation, the incisions being filled with a white substance. Excavations will next be made in the prehistoric palace discovered last year.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Oct.-Nov.; *Chronique des Arts*, 1889, p. 60.

The Akropolis.—CHR. TSOUNTAS in the *Ephemeris* and in the *Praktika*, and CHR. BELGER, from these sources, in the *Berl. phil. Wochenschrift* (1889, No. 4), give the conclusions to be drawn from the latest excavations at Mykenai. In the first place, it is proved that the city was not abandoned after its destruction by the Argives. There was a *κώμη Μυκηνέων* in the time of the Spartan tyrant Nabis, as is proved by an inscription of considerable length: another inscription proves the same fact for the second century B. C. Of great importance are the results for the history of architec-

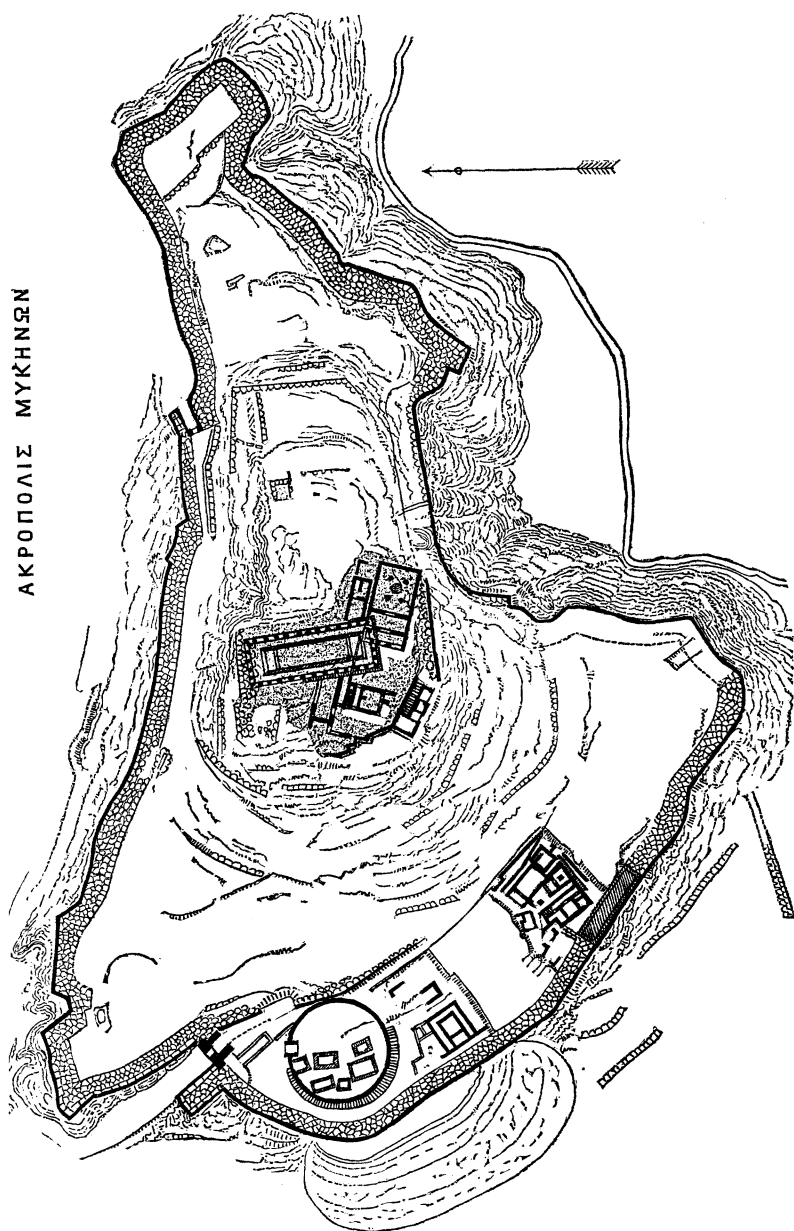


FIGURE 20.—Ground-plan of the akropolis of Mykenai.

ture. A PLAN is given, (*Figure 20*) from Dörpfeld's drawings, in the *Praktika* for 1886, lately issued. The plans of Tiryns and Troja will afford interesting points of comparison. If we seek to distinguish the various strata from each other, the uppermost discloses the foundations of a long Doric temple, part of which was built directly above the ancient palace. The temple probably dates from the time of the Persian wars, when the inhabitants of Mykenai were strong enough to send a special body of soldiers to Plataia. Of the architectural members only a block from the cornice has been found (so Tsountas in the *Praktika*: Dörpfeld in the *Mittheil. Athen.*, 1886, p. 330 announces the discovery of a capital, architrave, and triglyphs). Possibly, two fragments of archaic relief-sculpture belonged to this temple. Beneath the temple was found a layer of careless construction, and, still lower, the remains of a palace like that at Tiryns. The chief room is the μέγαρον or men's dwelling, in the midst of which was the hearth surrounded by four columns that supported the roof. The hearth was here made of clay and ornamented with brightly painted stripes. The apartment is divided, as at Tiryns, into vestibule, antechamber and court. To the southeast of the μέγαρον was probably a propylaion, analogous to that at Tiryns; though the descent from the μέγαρον was not by means of a ramp but by a stately stairway 2.40 meters broad. To the north, separated by a long corridor, lies the women's palace. Here golden ornaments were found, and rich wall-decoration. The walls were built of large stones below, and smaller ones above, were strengthened by horizontal beams, plastered and ornamented with paintings of at least a geometrical character. Leaving the summit of the citadel, we pass southwards over the remains of a winding ramp to a group of buildings of various periods, some of which seem to have been annexed to the citadel at an early date. Here were discovered, painted on the walls, a line of ass-headed monsters, hitherto known only from the so-called Island-gems. These carry the long staff, but lack the suspended booty represented on the gems. The ass-head surmounts a brightly-dressed human body, like a minotaur. The rectangular buildings to the left of these, and the circular enclosure of graves, belong to the earlier excavations of Schliemann.

PEIRAEUS.—Not far from the east end of the great harbor, have been found three statuettes of the goddess Kybele, about 30 centim. high. The figure is seated in a niche, above which is an *aëtoma*; she bears upon her knees a lion, and has a phial in her right hand. In one of these statuettes, upon the side columns of the niche, is seen the relief of a boy on the right hand, and of a girl on the left. As other statuettes of Kybele have been found at the Peiraeus, they may point to the existence of an ancient temple to the goddess. In the same district has been found a sepulchral stele, with *aëtoma*, and the inscription *Euthenika Tebana*; also two *loutrophoroi*, wholly

decorated, the one in relief, the other in painting. These large water-vases have lost neck and base, but they bear inscriptions of names. The vase in relief represents a man seated; before him stands a woman with right hand stretched toward him, and behind her a female slave holding in her hand a small basket: the man's name is *Lysippides*, that of the woman *Lysimache*. The painted vase still shows traces of color and has inscribed the name *Pytheos*.—*Athenæum*, March 16.

In the place where the statues of Asklepios were found, other antiquities have since come to light. A headless statue of a boy, resting chiefly on the right foot and having the left foot advanced. In his left hand he holds some spherical object, and from the left forearm the himation hangs down to the ground. The right hand and part of that arm are missing. Besides this, there were found a head of a youth, complete excepting the nose; and, in another part of the town, a long and as yet incompletely deciphered inscription.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, October, 1888.

STAMATA (Attika).—*Discovery of its identity*.—Stamata is a small village lying just beyond the ridge which shuts in on the north the valley leading into Ikaria. Some have placed at Stamata the deme of Semachidai. Others, including Lolling, believe it to be the site of Hekalê. Mr. Washington, of Yale, a member of the American School at Athens, decided to excavate both at Old Stamata, a little to the s. of the present village, and at the ruins of three churches partly built of ancient materials, half an hour distant to the north. In his excavations at Old Stamata, Mr. Washington found, besides various fragments of sculpture, an unusually well-preserved female torso larger than life, and several inscriptions which establish this as the chief centre of the deme Plotheia, which may have extended into the valley beyond.—*N. Y. Nation*, No. 1231.

TANAGRA.—The latest excavations have yielded several noteworthy statuettes, besides sepulchral stelai and inscriptions. At the suspension of work for the winter, the more portable antiquities were transferred to the Central Museum, Athens.—*Ἀρχ. Δελτίον*, Oct.-Nov., 1888.

THESPIAI (near).—*Temple and Theatre of the Muses on Mount Helikon*.—Pausanias describes the temple that stood in the Grove of the Muses, and the works of art contained in it (ix. 29–31). The statues of the Muses themselves were works of Kephisodotos, Strongylyon, and Olympiosthenes, and belonged to the fifth century B. C. It is the first occasion on which we find the Muses attaining the orthodox number of nine. But the grove was adorned with statues of other divinities, and also of poets and musicians. A festival of the Muses, styled the Museia, was celebrated in the grove under the superintendence of the Thespians, in whose territory the grove lay. Inscriptions previously found had informed us of the cult of the Muses, which continued into Roman times; those lately discovered are in

the Boiotian dialect, and have been met with in the churches of the village of Karanda, upon the road from Thisbe to Leuktra. One of them mentions the offerings to the Helikonian Muses by Philetairos, the son of Attalos I, King of Pergamon.

The interest which the French Archæological School showed as early as 1884, when M. Foucart published these inscriptions in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, determined him to proceed to the systematic investigation of the site of the temple. After the French had obtained the necessary permit from the Minister of Worship, they set to work in October and November. M. Jamot superintended the work. The results attained have proved most interesting.

The centre of the excavations has been the modern church of the Holy Trinity, which exactly occupies the site of the Temple of the Muses. It is situated at about an hour's walk from the village of Palaiopanagia, on the lower eastern slopes of Helikon. The church, of which only the foundations remained, has had to be entirely removed. The temple below proves to have been 12.50 meters long by 6.50 broad. The entrance was on the west side. It was an amphiprostyle of four Ionic columns, similar, therefore, to the Temple of Nikê on the Akropolis. It had, it would seem, neither forecourt nor *opisthodomos*, so that it had the look of a *cella* flanked on two sides by pillars. It is noteworthy that the temple had been rebuilt in Roman times, when it was lengthened 6 meters so as to form a square. The discoveries of objects of art are limited . . . on the other hand, the store of inscriptions is large; they are dedicatory inscriptions, among them an epigram in verse.

The excavations will be resumed in the spring. It is intended to proceed to the complete opening of a hemicycle lying at about fifteen minutes' walk from the temple, and probably the ancient theatre.—LAMBROS in *Athenæum*, Jan. 5.

The Ἄρχ. Δελτίον for Oct.-Nov. and the *Berl. phil. Woch.* (1889, col. 74) inform us that the stage arrangements were found to be similar to those of the theatre of Epidauros. The stage, which was covered with a mass of *débris* over four meters deep, has a width of 18.10 met. (20 met. acc. to *Woch.*), and is adorned with half-columns of the Doric style, 14 of which are still in position, according to the Δελτίον; while the *Woch.* reports that there were originally only 13 columns, of which but seven have been found.

VOLO.—*Government of Magnesia.*—Among the inscriptions recently found at Volo, there is one of the second century B. C. of singular importance, as it makes known to us some particulars of the government of the Thessalian city of Magnesia, which proves to be very similar in constitution to the Ætolian League. In this decree of the city in honor of a certain Hermogenes, son of Adymos, who was secretary of the *synedroi*, appear the names

of the chief magistrates of the district of the Magnetes, viz., the strategos, the hipparchos, the navarchos, the tamias, and the priest of the Askraian Zeus.—*Athenæum*, March 23.

KRETE.

KNOSSOS.—*Proposed excavations by Dr. Schliemann.*—Dr. SCHLIEMANN, supported by the Syllogos of Candia, is at present in treaty for the purchase of a hillock named Kephálaton Tshelebi, on the site of the ancient city of Knossos, in order to clear out a large archaic building, amongst the ruins of which have been lately found *pithei* and vases of the so-called Mykenai period. Mr. Stillman has pronounced this building to be the Labyrinth of Daidalos, but it is more likely to prove to be an *andreion*, or a hall for the *sysitia* of the inhabitants of Knossos, or at any rate a public building of a remote epoch. At present all that is to be seen are some very thick walls of local gypsum stone, which were partially disintegrated by the Spanish vice-consul, M. Calocherinós, in 1877. Some of these stones bear figures of ancient character, probably masons' marks. The form of the building appears to be rectangular, about 44 met. by 55, and both the walls and mode of construction have striking points of resemblance with the prehistoric palace of Tiryns. Dr. Schliemann has been induced to enter on this work by the information given him in 1884, and first published in 1886 by Dr. Fabricius; but, when he and Dr. Dörpfeld visited Kreta at that time, the negotiation did not meet with the success it now seems likely to obtain.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 26.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSIC ANTIQUITIES.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.—The king of Italy has authorized the institution of an Italian School of Archæology, to be directed by Senator Fiorelli. The members of the School will receive a subvention from the State for three years. They will spend the first year at Rome, the second at Naples, where they are to take part in the excavations at Pompeii, the third in Greece. The preparatory courses for membership, entitling to this stipend, will include: Italian Epigraphy; Roman Antiquity and Epigraphy; Greek Antiquity and Epigraphy; Archæology and History of Art; Roman Topography; Palethnology. The competition is open to doctors of philosophy and letters, but not to doctors of law.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, p. 60; *Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, p. 54.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.—A new museum has been instituted at Rome, bearing the above title. It is divided into two sections: one is to contain the antiquities found in the City proper; the other, those found in its vicinity. Collections of casts, for the use of students, will be

comprised in the new museum; and it will contain archives, open to students, in which will be preserved all documents relating to the excavations made in Rome and its vicinity. They are preparing, at the Baths of Diocletian, the permanent locality to receive the objects of this museum. In the mean time, it is provisionally installed at the *Villa di Papa Giulio* (Villa Glori), near the *Porta del Popolo*: they have finished the classification and exposition of the most important objects coming from the excavations made for two years past at Civita Castellana, the ancient Falerii (*cf.* JOURNAL, III, pp. 460–7). The antiquities of the necropolis have been arranged according to an excellent method. Each tomb is numbered, and its funerary furniture has been collected in a glass case or in a part of one; and the cases arranged chronologically. The furniture taken from the most ancient tombs consists of objects in amber, silex, arms of bronze, vases not worked on the wheel. The less archaic tombs show Phœnician importations; then, one distinguishes Greek influence; afterward, appear the works of a school of local art; finally, it is the Græco-Roman art which they exhibit. The series is uninterrupted from the VIII century B. C. to the last part of the Empire.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, pp. 51, 66–7.

AMENTINUM.—*A new Latin City.*—CHR. HÜLSEN, in the *Berl. phil. Woch.* (1889, col. 35), starting from the readings of two manuscripts of Vitruvius restores to light a forgotten Latin city, Amentinum, which in this case had been read Amiternum. He is helped by the inscription of the time of Tiberius (*C. I. L.* VI, 251) dated 27 A. D. The site cannot by these means be accurately determined, but it may lie on the right bank of the Tiber, near the Sabine hills, or on the Monti Corniculani.

BAIAE.—*A Porticus Triumphalis.*—Comm. de Rossi (*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 709–14) calls attention to an unexplained but exceedingly interesting inscription recently found at Baiae: PORTICUS · TRI[umphalis] · LONG · EFFIC · PE[d · d · lvi] · ITUM · et · RED · P[ed · ∞ cxii] · PASS · CCXXII[· semis] · QUIN · QUES · IT[um · et · red] · EFFICIT PA[ssus] · ∞ CXII. This triumphal portico of Baiae was evidently a reproduction of that in Rome, an example of the imitation of monuments of the great city so common throughout the Empire. The characters of the inscriptions are fine monumental letters of the first century of the Empire. A similar inscription, dating from the third cent. A. D., was found near Rome in 1852, and is an example of the application of the public triumphal porticos, on a small scale, to private villas and gardens. In all of them we find the peculiar form of calculating the measurement of the monument according to the number of paces covered by passing backward and forward through it a certain number of times, *i. e.*, 1112 paces for five times or a single length of $222\frac{1}{2}$ paces equivalent to 1112 ft.; and the half of this, or the *itus* alone (without the *reditus*), and the length of the portico, 556 ft. The original *porta triumphalis* in

Rome cannot be exactly located, but it was near the *campus Flaminius*, probably in the *villa publica* or *Saepta*. Its original name was probably lost at the time of the magnificent constructions of Agrippa, finished in 728 u. c.

BREMBATE (*sotto*).—*Prehistoric Antiquities*.—In last July, there came to light, along the road from Osio to Trezze, near Brembate, a cemetery of the first iron-age, nearly corresponding to the third period of Este, and in topographico-chronological respects with the groups of Lodi and Como illustrated by Castelfranco and Barelli. At the depth of one meter, the excavators found numerous cinerary urns of terracotta and of bronze, containing small earthen vases and an abundant collection of objects in bronze and iron, as well as arms of iron, and skewers (?) placed above or outside the large vases. Through neglect or ignorance, the authorities were not informed, and many of the objects were thrown away. The greater part were, however, recovered. A complete list in 137 numbers is given, from which is the following selection. *Silver*: a ring. *Bronze*: a *cista a cordoni*; several *situlae*; a large number of *fibulae* of a great variety of forms; rings, armlets, earrings, *etc.*; a sword-handle with a fragment of the decorated blade, with a bit of the scabbard; also the sword-point, covered with a piece of the wooden scabbard over which is a thin strip of brass. This rare object must have been nearly intact when found. Other important pieces are: (1) a rod, perhaps for religious use, in the shape of a rectangular shaft surmounted by a globular end; (2) a large ornament, composed of a central plaque highly decorated, similar in part to the Gallic baldric found at S. Florentin near Sens; (3) a superb iron two-edged sword, still retaining a large part of the scabbard, with a highly decorated handle.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 673–81.

CASTEL SAN PIETRO.—*A Roman Bridge*.—In enlarging the present bridge over the torrent Silaro, near Castel S. Pietro, the discovery was first made of a solid Roman wall built of immense blocks and intended to protect the banks above the bridge. Then came the discovery of parts of the Roman bridge, and, finally, of two identical inscriptions on marble cippi: IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · NERVAE FILIVS · NERVA · TRAIANVS · AVG · GERM · PONT · MAX · TRIB · POT · III · COS · III · P · P · F · The substructure of the bridge was a large palisade, then came a very thick layer of cement from which rose the stepped piers. As the Via Aemilia was built in 187 B. C., it would seem natural to suppose that the bridge dated from that time and not from A. D. 100 in the time of Trajan. This is supported by the evident erasure of earlier inscriptions from the two blocks, the surfaces, fresher than any others, being smoothed down to receive the inscriptions of Trajan, to whom was due, evidently, a restoration of the bridge.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 617–22.

CHIETI=TEATE.—*New Inscriptions*.—Some interesting inscriptions have

come to light on the slope of the hill on which rises the city of Chieti, the ancient *Teate Marrucinorum*. First is a large sepulchral inscription, then many masses of stone with architectural decoration which formed a monument. Seven of these have gladiatorial scenes in relief. Four formed the summit of the front and represented the spectators of the circus with the *tibicini* at the angles; and three other pieces, which must have formed an ornamental band, showed the gladiators fighting. The art is of the best imperial period, and the figures are often very well preserved. The monument may be that to which a large inscription belongs, found last year, erected by *C. Lusius storax sibi et coniugibus suis*. To it belongs an inscription with a long list of members of a funerary college; another long inscription contains nine distichs.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 745–50.

CORNETO=TARQUINII.—The last report, on the excavations undertaken last spring from March 5 to May 12, contains little of interest. The work was begun to the s. of the Arcatelle, and gave the following results. March 5th, a trench-tomb: 8th, a chamber-tomb with flat ceiling, already sacked: 9th, a second similar chamber-tomb, fallen in; and a ribbed-vaulted tomb containing two bronzes similar to those in well-tombs and trench-tombs: 10th, a similar chamber-tomb, also fallen in, which also contained some bronzes: 12th, another ribbed-vaulted tomb with interesting terracotta vases imitating bronze vessels: 15th, a ruined chamber-tomb: 26th, a ribbed-vaulted chamber-tomb, *etc.* The earthenware found in these tombs was not of much importance, though including quite a number of pieces of Greek manufacture.

Through dissatisfaction with the above results, excavation was suspended on that site and begun on April 9 in front of the new cemetery. This was somewhat more successful; in a tomb discovered Apr. 16 were found nine rude sarcophagi; the bust of a woman on a stone aedicula; the head of a man inside one of the sarcophagi, which also contained an amphora with yellow figures.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 691–6.

MASSA MARTANA (Umbria).—*Via Flaminia.*—Comm. Gamurrini calls attention to the following inscription, as important for the course of the Via Flaminia: IMP CAESAR | DIVI · TRAIA|NIPARTHICI · F| DIVI · NERVAE · N| TRAIANVS · HADRI|ANVS · AVG · PONT| MAX · TRIB · POT · VII| COS III PROCOSVI|AM PROLAPSAM | NOVA · SVB-STRVCT| REST. This is a record that the Emperor Hadrian had, *nova substructione*, restored the ancient road in 877 U. C. (224 A. D.), while Hadrian was in the East, for which reason, he assumed the title of proconsul. The road is the Flaminia, which from Narni passed through Carsulae. The inscription was found near the middle station on this part of the road, called *ad Martis* (*i. e., ad fanum Martis*); the itinerary is *Mevaniam* (= Bevagna)—*ad Martis* *xvii*—*Narniam* *xviii*.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 681–2.

MONTEGIORGIO.—*Site of Falerium Picenum.*—The discovery of a sepulchral inscription near the present commune of Montegiorgio places here the site of the ancient Falerium Picenum (*cf. C.I.L.* ix, p. 517). It reads: T · SILLIVS KARVS | VIVOS POSVIT · SIBI · ET · | VENITIAE · PRISCAE · CON | TVBERNALI CARISS | ET IANVARIA · FIL · | INFR · P XX INAGR · P · XX | QVI · HOC · VIOLARIT | DABIT · AERARIO · FA|LERIENS HS ∞ ∞.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 725.

ORVIETO.—*Excavations in the Southern Necropolis.*—In September, remains of a two-chambered tomb were found near the *Cannicella* on the land of Cav. Luigi Fumi. There were fragments of black-figured and red-figured vases, many remains of bucchero vases with reliefs, the feet of a bronze chair, a small bronze lion, *etc.*

In the same region, two tombs, each with two chambers, were found on the property of Sig. G. Onori. They contained remains of burnt and unburnt bodies, and many fragments of trachyte belonging to two or three cinerary urns, the largest of which was carved in very fine style. As the tombs had been already visited, only fragments were found of Attic red-figured vases (amphora and two kylikes), of local black-figured ware, and of common unpainted ware.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 622, 726.

OSTIA.—Awaiting final excavations in the zone between the Theatre and the so-called Temple of Matidia, which will settle the problem of the nature and use of large buildings now partly uncovered, Professor Lanciani describes briefly some of the chambers in one of them, a bathing establishment. This building is practically intact, preserving not only its architectural but its figured decoration. Its public character is shown by the heaviness of walls and vaults, and by the size of the halls. Perhaps these are the well-known baths of Antoninus Pius. A plan is given of the chambers discovered: these are, (1) a frigidarium, where the piscina is divided off by an archway supported by two marble-incrusted pilasters and by two granite columns with Attic vases and beautiful capitals of Greek marble. The walls are decorated with niches which contained sculptures, of which the following fragments were found: (a) a life-size marble bust of splendid workmanship and in perfect preservation, somewhat resembling Lucius Verus; (b) a male bust with short hair and beard and lively expression, in perfect preservation; (c) bust of a bearded man, with chlamys thrown over his shoulder, of the time of the Antonines; (d) portrait-bust of a woman, with headdress like that of Plotina; (e) *idem*, with curly hair and a *stephane*; (f) headless statuette of Fortuna; (g) headless female statue, 1.65 met. high, draped in a tunic and mantle which entirely cover her, even to her hands; (h) a fine large headless athletic statue; (i) remarkable terracotta semi-statuettes of a fountain-nymph carrying fruit and flowers. (2) The large central hall, covering 188 sq. met., had painted walls and a vaulted

ceiling, as is proved by the blocks lying on the pavement. The floor is in chiaroscuro mosaic with figures of animals, monsters, a triton, genii, etc. On the marble base of a statue was an inscription of T. Petronius Priscus, Imperial Procurator in Noricum.

The second building referred to is like an immense rectangular isolated *domus*, with streets on all four sides, occupying the space between the Baths described above and the Theatre. Its w. side measures over 50 met., the others have not yet been uncovered. It was built at the close of the first or the beginning of the second century of the Empire. The whole of its lower floor was occupied by *tabernae*, the doors to which were afterwards closed up with fine brickwork of the time of Severus, showing that the building, originally private, was expropriated for government use, *i. e.*, as the casern of the *vigili*. This fact is shown by two inscriptions; the first, of 217 A. D., *Valerio Titaniano Praef. Vig. E. M. V. curante, etc.*; the second mentioning a cohort, two centurions, and a tribune of the *vigili*.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 737–45.

POMPEII.—At a meeting of the *Académie des Sciences* (Feb. 14) M. Fouquié reported an analysis which he had made of fragments of blue coming from a fresco at Pompeii. He found a double silicate of chalk and copper, which he has succeeded in reproducing. This blue is unalterable and the strongest known. M. Berthelot showed it to be the famous Alexandrian blue whose manufacture dates from the time of the Ptolemies and was imported to Italy in the beginning of our era. Pozzuoli was the centre of this industry in Italy. M. Fouquié believes that this blue was originally prepared with sand and carbonate of chalk submitted to a high temperature, to which grated copper was added. The whole was then pulverised and used as ochres are.—*Paris Temps*, Feb. 15.

REGGIO=RHEGION (Calabria).—In the neighborhood of the city has been found one of the peculiar tombs of this region, whose top is covered with about forty large tiles that lean against the side walls. This tomb, 1.80 met. \times 1.10 \times 0.53, contained 15 tear-bottles and a number of vases. Within the city, excavations at the casern of S. Agostino resulted in the discovery of a monumental tomb of late period; and a large ancient building paved with marble, which originally had a peristyle with columns that remained standing, apparently, during the Middle Ages. A number of fragments of terracottas, principally female heads and reliefs, have come to light in various parts of the city.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, pp. 753–4.

REGGIO=REGIUM LEPIDUM (Aemilia).—*Roman Aqueduct*.—In a field at a distance of 1500 met. from Reggio, there have been found remains belonging to a Roman aqueduct which, starting probably at the *Acque chiare*, ended at *Regium Lepidum*, whose site is occupied by the modern city. The parts discovered are, a well to aerate the water and a basin for the deposit

of the objects brought along by the water. The well is conical in shape and is about three meters deep. The conduits of the aqueduct leading from the well in both directions were explored to a considerable distance.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 616.

ROMA.—*New archæological series of the Lincei.*—The class of Moral Sciences of the R. Academy of the Lincei has appointed a committee by means of whom the Academy will begin, in the current year 1889, a special series of archæological publications of large size accompanied by numerous plates; without, however, putting a stop to the useful *Notizie degli Scavi*. The committee is composed of Domenico Comparetti, Giuseppe Fiorelli, Wolfgang Helbig, Rodolfo Lanciani, Ersilia Lovatelli and Luigi Pigorini.—*Bull. Palet. Ital.*, 1888, pp. 205–6.

SCULPTURE.—*Discoveries during 1888.*—The December number of the *Bull. Comm. arch.* gives (pp. 481–91) a catalogue of the sculptures discovered by the archæological commission during the year 1888. Most of these have already been mentioned, but we select the following. Two statues of Jupiter, four of Mercury, one of Venus, two of Amor, three of Bacchus, one of Aesculapius, and a number unidentified: thirteen heads, busts, herms and masks: fourteen torsi and fragments of statues: eight reliefs and fragments of reliefs, several of remarkable beauty and interest, two being in Greek style: six sarcophagi or fragments.

Recent Discoveries.—Among the recently-discovered pieces of sculpture, the following may be noted. 1. Marble statue of Mercury, less than life-size, broken. 2. Trunk of marble statue of a Satyr, less than life-size, of good style. 3. Statuette of semi-nude Venus, of marble, headless and footless. 4. Headless female statuette of marble, draped. 5. Life-size statue of a River, headless and partly armless, reclining: it is of good style. 6. Headless statue of a girl, half-crouching, half-kneeling: its legs and great part of the arms are broken away. It is archaistic work of good style. 7. Torso of a statuette of good workmanship. 8. A colossal head of good art, probably of Neptune. 9. Life-size bust, in free style: head similar to Antoninus Pius. 10. Bicipital herm—Pan and bacchante. 11. Fragment of a good relief of two figures banquetting, one male, the other female; both being semi-nude and reclining. 12. Colossal trophy, consisting of a Roman cuirass in the shape of a thorax placed on the trunk of a tree: it is in good style and preservation, and a rare monument. 13. Large fragment of a frieze, above an architrave, on which remain three figures in high relief, headless, and draped in togas—an *apparitor*, and two speakers: the style is fine. It may have belonged to the buildings erected by Pompey near S. Andrea della Valle.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, pp. 415–20.

Early Latin Coins.—In dredging the Tiber near the Salara under the Aventine, thirteen coins of the primitive Latin mintage were brought up.

All weigh four ounces, that is, are *trientes*, and belong to Latium, Lower Etruria, and Rome. They are derived from the type of the primitive eleven-ounce *as*, and belong to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B. C.: they evidently formed part of a votive deposit. Two only belong to Rome, and the latest of these is of lighter weight than all the others, showing a depreciated coinage in Rome which gradually shut out that of the neighboring cities. Three of the coins belong to Sutri. The *triens* seems to have had a sacred significance, *cf.* the custom of placing one in the mouth of the deceased.—*Not. d. Scavi*. 1888, pp. 628–9.

MOSAIC.—Part of a tile found near *S. Lucia in Selce* represents the lower part of a warrior, executed in the fine mosaic-work of colored enamels of the kind that is often inserted in the centre of pavements. The warrior is not fighting but rather speaking, and holds with his left hand a round shield and a lance. His overgarment is bluish and his legs are covered with *knemides*. Under the figure is the inscription ΠΟΛΥΔΑ[μης]. Perhaps the entire subject was Homeric, and represented Polydamas seeking to dissuade Hektor from continuing the combat with the Greeks.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 424.

INSCRIPTIONS.—*Forum of Augustus*.—Professor Lanciani publishes, in the January number of the *Bullettino della Commissione archeologica comunale*, a paper on the Forum of Augustus. In 1881, the Commune purchased an area of about 950 sq. met. within the area of the Forum, opposite the temple of Mars, with the intention of pulling down the miserable constructions which covered the ground, in the hope of discovering the marble pedestals erected by Augustus in honor of the most notable Roman generals (Sueton., *Aug.*, 31) upon which their statues were placed: the Forum was inaugurated in 752 U. C.: Augustus himself dictated the *elogia* or biographical notices to be inscribed on the pedestals. Their importance for history cannot be overestimated. Only fourteen inscriptions with the *elogia clarorum ducum* have been recovered since the Renaissance: of these, nine are copies found elsewhere, five belong to Rome, namely, those of Lucius Albinus (364 U. C.), M. Furius Camillus (364–368 U. C.), L. Furius Camillus (405 U. C.), L. Papirius Cursor (445 U. C.) and C. Marius. With one possible exception, however, none of these are the originals from the Forum of Augustus. The attempt to recover them by excavations has just begun, during the month of January, and some interesting discoveries have already been made in the few square meters that have been explored.

I. Pedestal of a statue, 1.05 met. high, 0.39 met. wide, found in a small sarcophagus; inscription reads: DIVO | NIGRINIANO | NEPOTICARI | GEMINIVS FESTVS V. . | RATIONALIS. It had not been known who Nigrinianus was: he had been variously supposed to be a son of Alexander, tyrant of Africa, or a son or relative of the Emperor Carinus. This in-

scription shows him to be a nephew of Carinus, and to have died young before the end of 283 A. D. The dedicator, Geminus Festus, was already known.

II. A marble base, 0.47 met. high, 0.39 met. wide, which originally supported a gold vase weighing one hundred pounds! It reads: IMP CAESARI|AVGVSTO·PP|HISPANIA·VLTERIOR|BAETICA·QVOD|BENEFICIO EIVS ET|PERPETVA CVRA|PROVINCIA PACATA|EST·*ex*(?) AVRI|PC. Some letters of the sixth and eighth lines are indistinct. The division of Hispania Ulterior into Lusitania and Baetica has been attributed to Augustus mainly by conjecture and without absolute proof that this was not done by Tiberius. It is now certain that it took place after Augustus sent colonies to Spain. As Augustus was not acclaimed *Pater Patriae* until Feb. 5, 752 U. C., the inscription could not have been set up until afterward. The discovery of many similar historical inscriptions of importance is expected.

Fasti Triumphales.—A new fragment of the ancient *Fasti Triumphales* has been found in the bed of the Tiber: all previous fragments are preserved at the Capitol, in the Palazzo dei Conservatori. Professor Barnabei has read, before the Accademia dei Lincei, a memoir regarding it, with a reconstruction of the text. It belongs to the years 576–79 of the era of Varro, and comes between a fragment found in 1872, containing the triumphs of 559–63, and another found as early as 1546, bearing those of 579–99. It reads as follows:

ti. sempronius. p. f. ti. N GRACCHVS A DLXxv
procos. de celtibEREIS · HISPANEISQ · III · NON · Febr
l. postumius. a. f. A · N · ALBINVS · PRO · AN · DLXXV
cos. ex. lusitANIA · HISPANIA · Q · PR · NON · FEBr
c. claudius. ap. f. p. N · PVLCHER · COS · ANN · DLXXvi
de. histreis. et LIGVRIBVS · K · INTERK
ti. sempronius. p. f. tl · N · GRACCHVS · II · ADIX xvii
procos. ex. saRDINIA · TERMI nalib
m. titinius . . . f. M · N · CVRVVS · PRocos. an. dlxxviii
ex. hispania. citeriore

The first of the five triumphs recorded is that of Tiberius Gracchus over the Celtiberians and their allies in Spain: the second that of L. Postumius Albinus over the Lusitanians. Livy had already reported them as taking place on two consecutive days. Professor Mommsen's remarks on the inscription show that the exact date, in modern parlance, was February 4 and 5, 577 U. C., just before the elections for the year 577–78. Each had the military command in his province as *praetor pro consule*. The third triumph is that of C. Claudius Pulcher over the peoples of Istria and Liguria, and took place at the end of his consulate, on the day after Feb. 24, 578

U. C. in the intercalary month of that year. The fourth triumph was the second awarded to Tiberius Gracchus, and took place Feb. 23, 579 U. C.: it was over the Sardinian rebels. To the same year belongs the triumph of L. Titinius Curvus, praetor in 576 and proconsul in Spain 577-78.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1889, pp. 35-37, 48-49.

Sacellum on the Via Labicana.—At the beginning of the modern Via Labicana, near the baths of Titus, has come to light an inscription which doubtless refers to a *sacellum* in the area of the temple of Isis and Sarapis, from which the third *regio* of the city received its name and which undoubtedly stood in this vicinity; as was also lately shown by the discovery of two statues and three heads of Isis and a head of Zeus Sarapis. The inscription reads: ISIDI · LYDIAE | EDVCATRICI | VALVAS CVM | ANVBI ET ARA | MVCIANVS AVG | LIB PROC. The two epithets *Lydia* (from the province of Asia Minor) and *Educatrix* are new. Statuettes of Anubis are often associated with the worship of Isis.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 626; *Bull. Comm. arch.*, Jan. 1889.

Tombs on the Via Labicana.—Among the tombs of tufa of the Republican period found on the Via Labicana, is one whose architrave, formed of two large masses of travertine, has an inscription beginning: M · LICINIVS ■ L · MENA · CVRATOR · ITERVM · DE | SVA · PEQVNIA F · EFICIVNDVM · CVRAVIT | *dec*VRIONVM · SENTENTIA · SYNHODI M · PSALTVM. Then follows a list of the members of the funereal college, whose *magistri* and *decuriones* are first mentioned. The monument to which this inscription belongs was erected by M. Licinius Mena, at his own expense, while he was for the second time *curator* of the college. All these associations were organized, curiously enough, on the model of the municipalities. The title of this college was *Synodus Magna Psaltum*. The *psaltes*, or *psaltæ*, were singers or performers on any musical instruments.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 408; *Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 624.

Recent Inscriptions.—Among recently discovered inscriptions are: (1) of L. Mummius Maximus Faustianus, of senatorial rank, *praetor urbanus*, *quaestor*, etc., end II beg. III cent.; (2) of Flavius Lollianus, c. 250 A. D.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, Jan. 1889.

TALAMONE = TELAMON (near Orbetello).—*Discovery of a small Etruscan City.*—The *castello* of Talamone is placed on the rock forming the promontory within which is the port of Telamon, well known in ancient times. Opposite it, and enclosing the port on the other side, is the tongue of land now called Talamonaccio, and occupied by fortifications. Anciently, three things were distinguished: the promontory, Τελαμῶν ἄκρον; the port, λιμνή; and the city itself, mentioned as Telamon in Pomponius Mela. Comm. Gamurrini, in a recent examination, has located the site of the ancient Etruscan *oppidum* on the hill of Talamonaccio. This discovery was made

possible by the recent work on fortifications at that point. Certain general facts were ascertained. There were two wall-circuits: the first or inner circuit, that of the acropolis, was the more ancient, and belonged to the primitive foundation: the second was added either on account of an increase of population or for securer defense. Many of the houses and lines of streets have been made out, and it is evident that the town did not fall gradually into decay but perished by conflagration and assault. This must have taken place, judging from the character of the antiquities found, some time toward the close of the second century B. C. Traces of the disaster still remain in the general layer, about one meter thick, composed of carbonized objects and a quantity of broken fragments. At this time, the Etrusco-Campanian ware was still in use (III-II cent. B. C.), before the introduction of Roman elements. The coins begin with the silver coinage of Maritime Etruria and Campania of the beginning of the third cent. B. C., and end with the reduced uncial *as* and *denaria* coined toward the end of the second cent. B. C. From the necropolis, which extends beyond the city limit especially to the N. E., have come many fine bronzes of the third century. The objects found are divided into (1) architectural decoration; (2) sculpture; (3) arms, *etc.*; (4) objects in terracotta; (5) coins. Evidently the place was one erected for the defense of the coast. Several roads branch from it or pass by it, connecting it with other Etruscan cities, especially Saturnia and Caletta. The time of the destruction is approximately dated by the latest coin, the *quinarius* of Caius Egnatuleius, coined in 651 U. C. It was probably manned under Carbo by followers of Marius, who had previously landed here from Africa (Plutarch) after they were defeated near Saturnia by Sylla, and met, at his hands, the cruel fate that usually befell the upholders of Marius.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, 682-91.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

BOLOGNA.—*Early Christian Tombs.*—In digging on the left side of the church of *S. Nicolò degli Albani*, there were found, at a depth of two meters, a large number of small tombs built of large bricks of the Roman type and covered with the same, arranged in the well-known method *a campana* in the form of a gable. They were contiguous, and each contained a skeleton. On account of the narrowness of the space and the great number of bodies, they were placed even in the triangular spaces at the intersection of the gables. The tombs are Christian, and belong to the neighboring church of *S. Nicolò*. In one of these tombs, better built and covered with slabs of marble, was found a slab, used as material, with an inscription in fine letters of the first century of the Empire.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 720.

REGGIO (Calabria).—*A Byzantine Crucifix.*—A small Byzantine cross or

staurotheka has been found seven centim. in length, with the Crucifixion on one side and the Virgin on the other. The former has the inscription ICXC and NHKA: the figure of Christ is covered with a sleeveless tunic, the feet are nailed separately, the head has the cruciform nimbus, and on the scroll over the head is a cross. The Virgin, on the other side, is represented as praying, in the attitude of the cemeterial *orante*, and has the inscription ΘΕΟΤΟ(κος).—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 754.

ROMA.—*Cemetery of Priscilla.*—Comm. de Rossi has discovered, in this cemetery, three inscriptions in which the letter M. appears for the first time. He translates it *martyr*: . . . RI ET MM. — SILVIN. FRT — VERIC M VNDVS — M ZOYCTINOC.—*Cron. mensile di Arch.*, 1888, pp. 88–90.

Basilica of San Valentino.—In 1878, Professor Orazio Marucchi wrote a monograph on the recently discovered early Christian cemetery of S. Valentinus on the Via Flaminia. Now, he announces in the *Bull. della Commissione archeologica* (December, 1888, pp. 429–78; pls. xix, xx), in an exhaustive monograph, the recovery of the ground-plan and many parts of the basilica erected there by Pope Julius I (337–52). It was built to the right of the cemetery, at a distance of about 20 meters. It was of considerable size, and, with the *quadriporticus* in front of it, must have nearly touched the Via Flaminia. The first information of any restoration is given by the *Liber Pontificalis* under Honorius I (625–38), who probably also placed in the confession of the basilica the relics of the saint which had previously been left in the cemetery. To his time and that of his successor Theodorus (642–9), who finished the restoration, belong probably a number of frescos. A second restoration took place four centuries after under Nicholas II (1058–61) through Teubaldus, abbot of the monastery annexed to the church, and there are traces of later work by the Cosmati. The basilica was already abandoned, however, in the XIV century. The church was a three-aisled construction, without chalcidicum, and with a simple semicircular apse. The central aisle has a width of 12.60 met. The columns separating it from the side-aisles rested on bases that rose from a low wall of separation, as was often the custom in the earliest basilicas. In the main apse was the bishop's throne. To it several steps led up from the level of the church. The choir extended to a considerable distance down the central nave, and the present one in San Clemente may be taken as showing its appearance when complete. Part of the ambone and of the paschal candlestick have come to light. In the apse, some distance in front of the episcopal chair, was the altar. Below it was the shrine or *confessio*, placed even below the level of the body of the church, and to which the faithful had access by a corridor communicating by steps with the side-aisles on either side. This *confessio* and passage are apparently the work of Honorius I, in the seventh century.

To this period also seem to belong the two small apses of the side-aisles, semicircular on the left, square on the right, both of which bear traces of paintings with inscriptions, some of which were added even as late as the eleventh century under Nicholas II. The columns of the nave were Ionic resting on Attic bases, three of which are still in place. Only a single capital remains, and only one shaft. It is known that St. Zeno was venerated in this basilica together with St. Valentinus, and had an oratory in it. The inscription of Abbot Teubaldus, who restored the church in the eleventh century, contains the following details: *HVIVS ECCLESIAE TRES TRAVES MVTAUIT PORTICVSQVE CIRCA SVNT OMNES RENOVAVIT . . . YCONAS VERO QVINQVE FECIT . . . CAMPANILE I CAMPANAS II CLAVSTRVM MONASTERII A FVNDAMENTO CONSTRVXIT*. This shows that he restored the portico, adorned the church with paintings, built a campanile and the cloister. All this was dedicated in 1060: *FEB · D · III · INDIC · XIII · TEMPORIB · DNI · NICOLAI SCDI PP*.

In his previous monograph, Professor Marucchi had already published 20 inscriptions from the cemetery. He here continues to publish new ones, from No. 21 to No. 144. This aboveground cemetery was used up to the sixth century. The first series is of inscriptions with consular dates, of which there are thirty with the following dates: 318, 365, 366, 376, 377, 395, 397, 401, 402, 406, 431 [408], 453, 454, 472 [439]. The first of these, of the year 318, is perhaps the earliest Christian inscription yet found in an aboveground cemetery, and shows that this particular open-air cemetery was begun even before the erection of the basilica. There are several long inscriptions in Greek. Of unusual interest is a Latin metrical inscription, the only one that mentions the name of the patron saint, Valentinus, and at the same time records work executed in the basilica by some one mentioned in it. It probably dates from the fifth century, and reads: *HIC PASTOR MEDICVS MONVMEN . . . | FELIX DVM SVPEREST CONDIDIT . . . | PERFECIT CVMCTA EXCOLVIT QVI . . . | CERNET QVO JACEAT POENA M . . . | ADDETVR ET TIBI VALENTINI GLORIA SANCTI | VIVERE POST OVITVM DAT* [*Deus omnipotens* (?)]. On one inscription the scene of the Resurrection of Lazarus is cut in the marble, in the style of the catacomb frescos and the sarcophagi. Several sculptured sarcophagi were found. Several pagan tombs came to light during the excavations, and in connection with them over forty inscriptions.

Statue of the Good Shepherd.—In a part of the city-wall that was being thrown down, near the Porta San Paolo, was found a statue of the Good Shepherd, 64 cent. high, of Greek marble, lacking the right arm (excepting the hand), the left hand, and the feet. He is robed in mantle and short tunic, and bears on his shoulders the lamb, which he holds with his right hand while with his left he may have held an attribute (staff?). The

youthful face, with sweet expression and framed in long thick locks, is turned to the left. It is a very interesting monument of Christian art, and may date from the third century. Only four other similar statues are known, the finest being in the Lateran.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, p. 415; *Not. d. Scavi*, 1888, p. 628.

Portrait of St. Louis.—Near the church of *S. Lucia in Selce*, there came to light a bronze plate, 42 cent. in diameter, covered with figures, inscriptions, and ornaments, all executed in *graffito* with clearness and precision. In the centre, surrounded by a circular mæander, is seated a King robed in a tunic with broad girdle, and a toga fastened over the chest. The face is beardless, the head is covered with a cap whose lower border is encircled by a crown. In his left hand he holds the *fleur-de-lis*, in his right an oval object on which are inscribed some words, among which *HVMILITAS* and *SPES* are legible. The figure must be that of a King of France, and, as the *fleur-de-lis* was not introduced on coins until the time of St. Louis IX (1226–70), it would seem to be a portrait of that monarch. The art is good.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1888, pp. 422–4.

Exhibition of Industrial Arts.—A new special exhibition of Industrial Arts—the fourth held within the space of a few years—will soon be inaugurated in the *Palazzo delle Belle Arti*. It will be contemporary and retrospective, and will include ceramics, glass, and enamels. The contemporary section is reserved exclusively for national industries; the ancient section is open also to foreigners. It will remain open up to June 3.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, p. 33.

SIENA.—*Church of the Servi.*—In restoring a chapel of the *chiesa dei Servi*, was uncovered an interesting fresco, much injured. It represents the Massacre of the Innocents, in the style of the Lorenzetti. Other frescos of less importance were uncovered in a neighboring chapel.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, p. 19.

SICILY.

CEFALÙ=KEPHALOIDION.—*Pelasgic remains.*—W. J. STILLMAN writes from Palermo, Jan. 25: "It has been a moot question among Italian archæologists, whether the traces of the Pelasgic occupation, which forms so important a part of the prehistoric record of Italy, had ever extended to Sicily. With regard to one point, the site of Cephalædium (Greek Kephaloïdion), now Cefalù, there has been a dispute, and I have just returned from an examination of the remains there. The site, to a student of prehistoric archæology, is an extremely interesting one, and though the evidences of a Pelasgic colonization are not conspicuous, they are sufficient and unique. The ancient city was built on a point of the hard limestone of which the hills about here are formed; this point terminated in a spit, behind which lay

a long sand-beach. From this nearly level site the ground rises slightly for a few hundred feet to the foot of a massive bastion of rock, an outlying spur of the main chain of hills in the interior, but separated from the nearest hills by nearly a mile, and presenting on every side except one an inaccessible cliff, constituting a natural fortification, to which access was only possible by one break in the cliff. This wall is from three to five hundred feet in height, and about a mile in circumference. Across the space where the break occurs, forming a curtain from bastion to bastion, is a high wall of mediæval construction, but in which are stones of ancient workmanship, evidently the restoration of an ancient defence.

“Inside of this enclosure is a CISTERN of an extremely interesting character; and, though the manner of its construction is not by any technical test certainly referrible to the Pelasgic epoch, I have found similar reservoirs in several ancient and abandoned sites, and am disposed to assign them generally to prehistoric builders. There is one in the central enclosure of the Larissa of Argos, of importance, but not of the magnitude of this. They are utilizations of the natural fissures or caverns in the limestone rock, enlarged rudely and cemented so as to hold water; and in this case the cement seems to have served until comparatively modern times, as mediæval structures over the opening at the top show it to have been used during the later occupation. It may be twenty feet wide and deep, even partially filled up as it is by rubbish, and nearly a hundred long, with (at the upper end, where the crevice narrows) a stairway made out of the solid rock apparently; but, as there is no means of access to the passage, the rock above having fallen in and obstructed the descent, the examination was of the most unsatisfactory character, and must go for what it is worth. But further on, and in such a position in relation to the enceinte of the present, and necessarily of the ancient fortifications, if such existed, is a fragment of what I must consider a PALACE of excellent and marked polygonal construction; a wall with a rather elaborate doorway admitting to a passage or hall, inside which are, at right and left, two similar doors, both utilized in the construction of a mediæval house, and one of which still opens into a vaulted chamber of brick—the wall itself being also surmounted by a portion of the mediæval structure. It is to this utilization of the old work that its preservation is due. It is of the later Pelasgic work, with some architectural decoration of a simple kind and such as could be executed in the neolithic age—a doorway slightly narrowing upwards, and a straight lintel like the gates of Mycenæ and Alatri, but not higher than a modern house door. The attribution of the structure to the period to which I have assigned it is beyond question, from the character of the work, at once unlike the Phœnician remains in the island, and the early Hellenic of the Greek colonies, and even earlier work in Greece proper.

"The lower city gives even more conclusive testimony, for the entire circuit of the ancient wall can be followed by the Pelasgic foundations, which are in the greater part of it still standing, overbuilt by Hellenic and mediæval work, but still showing at intervals grand fragments of the most solid and ponderous 'cyclopean' (as the unworked stone is conveniently designated). Out from the rock on which the town is built gush, one on each side of the town, two rivulets of crystal water, furnishing the supply to the inhabitants. One, that in the largest use, issues in a huge pool of considerable apparent depth, but filled to a certain height by the fragments of the vases which ill fortune has sacrificed on the spot. The other fountain was in another sense still more interesting, for the original passage by which the founders of the city had provided for the water-drawers, with its walls of cyclopean structure, still serves for the maidens to go down to the stream."—*N. Y. Nation*, March 7.

PALERMO.—*Early Greek Coins.*—A very important lot of coins has been discovered in the western part of Sicily, and has been added to the Museum at Palermo. It consists of 101 pieces, thus divided: Athens 1; Leukas 2; Rhegion 2; Akragas 2; Kamarina 1; Katanê 3; Gela 9; Eryx 4; Himera 1; Leontinos 3; Messana 15; Motyê 6; Egesta 1; Selinous 1; Syrakousai 26; of the Carthaginians in Sicily 24. The artistic interest of the find is very great, as it includes five decadrachmas or large medallions of Syrakousai signed by Kimon and Evenetes, as well as superbly preserved examples of the rare and fine tetradrachmas of Rhegion, Akragas, Kamarina, Eryx, Messana, Selinous, Motyê, with the inscription המטא. The latest piece in the collection is the tetradrachma of Rhegion with the head of Apollon and the lion-head, which represents, according to Professor Salinas, the reduced coinage struck by Dionysios of Syrakousai at Region after he took the city in 387 B. C. The main artistic interest of the collection is in a tetradrachma of Syrakousai signed by a hitherto unknown artist, a worthy rival of Kimon and Evenetes: his name is ΕΥΑΡΧΙΔΑ·, *Evarchidas*. Another important tetradrachma is one struck by the Carthaginians at Panormos signed with a K, the initial of Kimon, and bearing on the reverse the same quadriga which this artist engraved on his Syrakousaian tetradrachmas. This proves the important fact, that this famous engraver of Greek coins worked in the service of the Carthaginians.—*Revue Numismatique*, 1889, pp. 142-3; *Not. d. Scavi* May, 1888.

SPAIN.

Recently discovered Necropoli.—Vol. XI of the *Memorias* of the *Real Academia de la Historia* contains two important archæological memoirs: one by JUAN DE DIOS DE LA RADA Y DELGADO, is entitled *Necropoli de*

Carmona (JOURNAL, vol. III, p. 483); the second, by JUAN RUBIO DE LA SERNA, is on the other ancient necropolis discovered at *Cabrera de Matarò* in which were found Latino-Greek antiquities. The latter is illustrated with a large number of plates.

EBRO (near the).—*Roman Inscriptions in the provinces of Alava and Burgos.* In August, Federico Baraibar was charged by the Commission of historical and artistic monuments of the province of Alava to report on the Roman inscriptions of this province. His principal researches were among the ruins of **ASA**, near the city of Laguardia in Alava, near the Ebro.—*Boletín R. Acad. de la Historia*, Jan.-Feb., 1889.

RIO TINTO.—*Roman Remains.*—A Roman treadmill for raising water was discovered in the workings of the Rio Tinto mine, where its woodwork was preserved in a very perfect state by the action of the copper in the water. The Roman remains discovered in and about the mine, which were at first unfortunately dispersed, are now preserved by the Rio Tinto Company in a small museum at Huelva, belonging to M. Sundheim, of that place. There may be seen the fetters, collars, and anklets (of the modern shape) of the slaves employed in the mine, who worked the series of treadmills, one above another, by which it was drained. Instead of leaning on bars, as in the modern treadmill, they appear to have held on to ropes (like bell-ropes), of which portions still remain. The extant wheel (4½ meters in diameter) is so constructed as to utilize their weight in the most skilful manner. The pickaxes in the same collection are so completely modern in shape that it is difficult to realize their antiquity, while the curious hoe-like spade of the Spaniards finds here its prototype. The same survival may be detected in the "herring-bone work" of the Romans (of which specimens have been found at Rio Tinto), which reappears in the Giralda at Seville, and is still in full use. Among the other metal objects are two bronze urns and some stamped pigs of Roman lead, with a lead tube. In pottery there are some interesting specimens, including one large jar, 2 ft. 10 in. high, and two amphorae, one of slender and elegant form, standing in their original stone sockets. There are several fragments of Roman glass and a few perfect pieces. Some coins have been saved for the museum, but many more are in private hands, among them a fine one of Wamba (680–687 A. D.), implying that the mine may have been worked after Roman times. Many specimens of Roman slag are in the museum, as are also some lead weights with iron handles. Of the Roman town there are some striking remains in four capitals of columns, two of sculptured marble and two of ironstone, one of the latter measuring no less than 3 ft. 4 in. square by 1 ft. 9 in. in height.

Earlier than these Roman relics are the stone hammer-heads found about the mine, all formed as double bulbs, with depressions in the centre for

handles. Coeval probably with these are the rude stone pestles and mortars, which seem to have been used for pigments. In the same museum are a few objects from Merida, "the Rome of Spain"; among them a lamp with a most spirited basrelief of a fighting gladiator, the details of his armor being clearly shown. In M. Sundheim's possession also is an exquisite little lachrymatory of opaque glass, lately found at Merida, each side of which represents a Medusa-head in low relief.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 5.

SANGÜESA.—*Church of Santa Maria la Real.*—This church has been declared a historical monument. A document in the city archives shows it to have existed as early as 1131, when it formed part of the palace or fortress of the kings of Pamplona.

FRANCE.

CHOREY (near Beaune).—*Roman Antiquities.*—Numerous traces of Gallo-Roman occupation had been already seen on this site. Lately, there have come to light some fine fragments of friezes, a monumental marble, fragments of vases, and two bronze coins of Faustina and Valentinian II.—*Courrier de l'Art*, 1889, p. 31.

PARIS.—*Prehistoric Congress.*—In 1867, the international congresses of anthropology and prehistoric archæology were founded at Spezia. Their tenth session is to take place in Paris, next August, under the presidency of Quatrefages, and promises to be remarkably brilliant. The last meeting was at Lisbon in 1880, and since then prehistoric archæology has taken great strides.—*Revue d'Anthrop.*, 1888, p. 752; *Bull. Palet. Ital.*, 1888, p. 205.

The Hermes of Praxiteles.—M. Héron de Villefosse recently presented to the *Académie des Inscriptions* casts and photographs of two Roman monuments which confirm the testimony of the Pompeian fresco that, in the group of Hermes holding the infant Dionysos, Hermes is holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand. The first is a bronze statuette, found in Burgundy: the second is a Gallo-Roman stele from Hartrize (Meurthe-et-Moselle). In both, Hermes is represented standing, holding the child on one arm and showing him a bunch of grapes.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, pp. 52, 53.

LOUVRE.—*Oration of Hyperides.*—The Louvre has recently acquired a manuscript in which M. Révillout has found the oration of Hyperides against Anthogenes and for Phryne, which had been judged lost. Hyperides, like his friend Demosthenes, was one of the leaders of the popular party against Macedonian influence.—*Paris Temps*, Jan. 19.

Reàrrangement of Greek Vases.—The work of re-arranging the vast collection of Greek vases in the Louvre is rapidly progressing under the direction of M. Edmond Pottier. He has adopted the unusual plan of a geographical arrangement. He maintains that, while it is comparatively easy for the observer to classify the vases according to shapes and even

styles, their geographical origin cannot be ascertained except by reference to catalogues which are not yet published. The work of arrangement by this plan is made extremely laborious. At the same time, M. Pottier is giving a course of lectures on the subject at the Louvre to a body of working students.—*Builder*, Jan. 5.

Statuettes from Carthage.—They are exhibiting, in vitrines placed in the approach to the Salle Louis Lecaze of the Louvre from the Salles des Dessins, about one hundred and fifty statuettes in marble and stone found during excavations at Carthage. In a short time these and other similar objects will be shown in a hall appropriated to them at the Louvre.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 19.

New Mediaeval Halls.—At last, the mediaeval art of France has secured recognition at the Louvre, and three halls have been given to M. Courajod in which to arrange the nucleus of a future mediaeval museum. These halls are (1) a large hall, which was used as a store-house, behind the *Salle de la Cheminée de Bruges*; (2) a narrow hall following the *Salle des Anguier*; (3) a long gallery below the great stairway of the colonnade. The rooms are to be ready for the Exposition. The material collected from Saint-Denis, Versailles, and the Louvre itself are stored up. The principal monument in the new collection will be the superb mausoleum of Philippe Pot, already mentioned, vol. iv, p. 516.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, pp. 50–1.

PLESSIS-MACÉ (château).—*Sale of Tapestries*.—On Oct. 13, there took place here the sale of an important series of tapestries, of the beginning of the XVI cent., which used to decorate the choir of the church of Ronceray. Ysabelle de la Jaille, whose arms and initials appear on them, was abbess between 1505 and 1518. The donatrix, Louise le Roux, died in 1523. The tapestry was executed in Arras or Paris. It is late-Gothic in style, and of remarkable workmanship, containing 21 compositions with a total length of 24.35 met. and a height of about 1.90 met. The tapestry was sold in eleven pieces to different purchasers.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1889, pp. 143–6.

ROUEN.—*An early drawing of the Stalls*.—In a preceding number (vol. iv, pp. 117–18), mention was made of an interesting drawing said to represent the spire of the cathedral burnt in 1514 or a project for a spire made just after the fire. In a paper published in the *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, Jan. 1889, the Abbé Sauvage seeks to prove that this drawing is a masterly sketch for the archiepiscopal chair among the famous stalls of the cathedral. The artist was Laurens Adam, assisted by others, between 1465 and 1469, at a cost of over 712 livres.

SAINT-HILAIRE-LA-CÔTE.—At the sitting of Feb. 21, 1889, of the *Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, M. Roman announced the discovery, here, of a Mercury, two necklaces, two earrings, two pendants and two

coins of Titus and Vespasian; the objects seemed to date from the time of Commodus.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1889, p. 80.

TOULON.—*Early Christian Tomb.*—In the ground of the garden of the hospital of Saint-Maudrier, a sarcophagus of soft stone has come to light, in which were some bones and a silver plaque. On the latter was engraved a heart pierced with two arrows, and, above, a kneeling bishop in robes, praying before a figure of Christ in the clouds. Around it is the inscription: *Sagittaveras, tu Domine, cor meum caritate tua*. It is thought that the sarcophagus is that in which were placed the remains of Saint-Flavian, after his death in 512 at his hermitage, which was precisely on this site. [The description of the plaque, however, shows it to belong to a much later date.—ED.]—*Revue Art Chrétien*, 1889, p. 142.

TOULOUSE.—*A new review.*—Under the title of *Annales du Midi*, the publication has been begun at Toulouse of a quarterly review of archæology, history, and philosophy. It will represent the scholarship of Southern France in these departments, and will be especially supported by the Universities of Toulouse and Lyon.

VAISON (Vaucluse).—*Age of its churches.*—M. de Lasteyrie demonstrated, at a meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions* (Oct. 19), that, contrary to the general opinion, the apse of the church of Saint-Quinin is neither Merovingian, nor Carolingian, but dates from the last years of the XI or the first years of the XII century. This mistake is all the stranger that the Cathedral itself of Vaison is proved by formal texts to belong to the Carolingian period, and, although much changed, the original plan and general aspect can easily be restored.—*Paris Temps*, Oct. 20.

SWITZERLAND.

AVENCHES=AVENTICUM.—The *Basler Nachrichten* states that M. Barloud's excavations at Avenches, in Canton Vaud, have just brought to light in the ancient Roman theatre a number of marble tablets bearing inscriptions.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 5.

CARASSO (Canton Ticino).—A marble altar has been disinterred 68 centim. high by 60 wide, being 40 centim. thick at the base. From the inscription it appears to be a votive altar to Jupiter and Mercury, erected by one Fronto, son of Quintus. It has the cantharus and patera on the sides.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 26.

BELGIUM.

BRUGES.—*Hans Memlinc.*—Twenty-eight years ago the first trustworthy documents relating to Hans Memlinc were discovered in the archives of Bruges by Mr. Weale, and now fresh contemporary evidence has come to light, which settles the place of his birth and the exact date of his death,

heretofore unknown. At the end of the xv century, there lived in Bruges a priest of the name of Rombold de Doppere, who was also a notary, and, as it appears, a lover of art. He kept a diary which fell into the hands of the Flemish annalist Philip Meyer, who drew largely from it. The following entry relating to Memline occurs among the events recorded in the year 1494: *Die xi Augusti Brugis obiit magister Joannes Memmelinc, quem prædicabant peritissimum fuisse et excellentissimum pictorem totius tunc orbis Christiani. Oriundus erat Mogunciaci, sepultus Brugis ad Ægidii.* This precious document confirms Mr. Weale's contention, that the final letter of the master's name was *c*, not *g*, that his early years were spent on the borders of the Rhine, and that he was probably buried in the church of St. Giles. His birthplace, then, was Mainz (Mayence), and the date of his death, August 11, 1494.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 2.

HASSELT.—*xv-Century Frescos in Saint-Quentin.*—Wall-paintings have been discovered in the church of Saint-Quentin. They represent for the most part figures of saints, and are badly damaged. It will be possible to preserve only those on the columns of the nave, which represent Sta Lucia, S. Cornelius and S. Anthony. Their date is the xv century, and they are painted in flat tones, outlined by simple dark lines. The church is being carefully restored.—*Revue Art Chrétien*, 1889, pp. 142–3.

TOURNAI.—*Frescos at Celles.*—In the church of Celles near Tournai, have been uncovered some wall-paintings, occupying part of a pier dating from c. 1600, and representing, in six compartments, the legend of Saint-Martin.—*Revue Art Chrétien*, 1889, p. 143.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—*Meeting of the Archæological Society.*—At the December (9) meeting, Herr TRENDELENBURG described a mosaic lately found at Trier, called “the Mosaic of the Muses.” In a central octagon is Homer with Kalliope and “Ingenium,” while the other muses are placed in eight other smaller surrounding octagonal compartments. The intervals and corners are filled with squares containing different figures of divinities, signs of the months, *etc.*—Herr HARTWIG presented a rich collection of accurate drawings of original size of Greek drinking-cups of the strong red-figured style, mostly signed with names of favorites. All of these are still unpublished and in part still unknown. The collection is especially rich in the works of Euphronios and his school, but there are important examples of Hieron, Duris, Phintias, Peithinos. The collection was commenced in Rome and enriched from the Bourguignon collection in Naples and the Van Branteghem collection in London. The centre of study, for an explanation of the chronological relation of these masters and a classification of their

works, is found to be the names of favorites inscribed on them.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 38–9.

Recent addition to the Museum.—The treasury of the chapter of Saint-Denis d'Enger had been, since 1414, in the church of St. John at Herford. It has finally been assigned to the museum of Berlin. The various objects forming it date from the time of Charlemagne and relate to the conversion of Witikind, who was buried in the church of Enger. The reliquary is a production of Frankish art of the VIII century, and the earliest work of this school possessed by Germany. The other pieces, mostly adorned with ancient gems, date between the VII and the XII centuries.—*Chronique des Arts*, 1889, pp. 33–4.

GERING (near Trier).—In renovating the altar in the very ancient parish-church of Gering, the stone covering the *sepulchrum* of the altar was raised and found to be inscribed with an inscription of the Romano-Christian period accompanied by the dove. The right-hand part of the slab was gone, so that the inscription is imperfect. It is restored as follows: *hic in pace quiescit* X | CARETATE DEI FVS(*ca uxor?*) | cum FILIOLVS (*sic*) SVOS (*sic*) QVEM EX CO(?) . . | LABACRO F . . | *etc.* The stone, therefore, was part of an early sepulchral slab, and the form of the letters indicates the latter half of the sixth century. Under this slab there was, in the *sepulchrum*, a small wooden reliquary, circular in form and with a cover, of much later date. It is interesting, because it imitates in form and polychromy the funeral urns of the Frankish period, instead of being, as was usual in the early Middle Ages, a leaden box. It is an interesting fact, that most of the decoration is composed of Kufic letters. The third object found is the wax seal of the consecrating bishop, which bears his image and the inscription EG[il]BERTVS, who was bishop of Trier from 1079 to 1101. It was only in the XI cent. that the custom was introduced among the bishops of using an official seal instead of their ring: consequently, this seal of Egilbertus is among the earliest preserved.—*Zeitschrift f. Christl. Kunst*, 1888, No. 12.

STRASSBURG.—*The Museum.*—The museum of art and archæology which, since 1872, has been growing up at the University is described by F. Baumgarten in the *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, col. 1–4. The catalogue now contains as many as 1470 numbers. Its director is Professor Michaelis. The historical collection of casts of Greek sculpture is remarkably good, though lacking some important works. The decoration of the halls is made to harmonize with the sculptures, which are thus placed in suitable architectural surroundings. Gable-sculptures are arranged in gables, and metope-sculptures have triglyphs between them. The Harpy monument is reproduced entire. It is strictly a working museum, and photographs, drawings from vase-paintings, or anything else by which any monument can be illustrated, are placed in its vicinity.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BODZA (on the).—*Bars from a Roman mint.*—A peasant found in Hungary, in the county of Haromszek, on the Bodza, some Roman gold bars of the second half of the fourth century, which are interesting for the history of the mints of the close of the imperial period. The site is not far from where two important discoveries were made in 1837 and 1840—the treasuries of Czofalva and Petrossa. Near by was the city of Sirmium, which in Roman times contained an important mint. There are fifteen of these bars, broken into twenty-three fragments; four only being entire. They are in the shape of sticks of sealing-wax and vary in length from 140 to 175 millim., the lightest weighing 248 gr., the heaviest, c. 500 gr. The greater part have stamped upon them, with a puncheon, either figures or inscriptions, as follows. 1. Three imperial busts, side by side, with the letters DDD NNN (*dominorum nostrorum*): they represent Gratian, Valentinian and Valens, and reproduce exactly the type of the *exagium solidi* bearing the heads of these princes. 2. A Female holding a horn of plenty and a palm with a *pax* in the field and the letters SIRM—a frequent type. 3. LUCIANUS OBR(*ysum*) I · (*primae*) [*notae*] SIG(*navit*): “Lucianus stamped this as of the first quality.” 4. QUIRILLUS ET DIONISUS SIRM(*ienses*) SIG(*naverunt*). 5. Same as prec. 6. FL · (*avius*) FLAVIANUS · PRO(*bavit*) SIG(*num*) AD DIGMA: “Flavius Flavianus, having seen the model, approved the signature.” On coins of these emperors are found all the signs on these bars—palm, star, monogram of Christ, and the mint-mark SIRM. The signatures are of different officers of the mint. Quirillus and Dionisus, whose respective marks are a star and a palm, are simple workmen. Above them is Lucianus, the head of the atelier, perhaps the *exactor auri argenti et aeris*. Above him is Flavianus, perhaps the *procurator monetæ* or *dispensator rationis monetæ*, who acts as general overseer.—*Arch.-epig. Mitth. oesterreich-ungarn*, 1888, 1; *Revue Numismatique*, 1889, pp. 143–5.

ENGLAND.

Important Sale of Manuscripts.—The magnificent collection of Manuscripts belonging to the library of Sir Thomas Phillips is being sold. The heirs have obtained from the courts the authorization to sell to governments or to national institutions lots of mss. Important purchases have been made, on these conditions, by the German, Dutch and Belgian Governments. Italy and France are negotiating to obtain possession of the documents that concern their history, while those that relate especially to England are reserved for the British Museum. The *Revue de l'Art Chrétien* (1889, p. 140) gives an account of purchases made by Belgium. The

Royal Library has acquired a precious lot of about 400 mss. dating between the ix and the xv cent., which belonged to ancient monasteries. From the Abbey of Villiers, 19 vols. dating between the xii and the xiv centuries, among which is a *chorale* with a large number of pieces of plain-chant in *neumes* of the xiv, important in the history of music. From the Abbey of Cambron, 35 vols. of the xii and xiii centuries, with their primitive binding in untanned skins preserving the hair. From the Abbey of Saint-Ghislain, 23 mss. dating between the ix and xv centuries, which are among the finest examples of primitive local paleography, several being adorned with illuminated letters. The library of this monastery, which was famous, was dispersed in 1796. From the famous Abbey of St. Martin at Tournai, noted for the accuracy and beauty of its transcriptions, come 30 superb volumes. From the Abbey of Aulne, 110 volumes of the xii, xiii and xiv centuries. From the Abbey of Stavelot, three gems—a life of S. Remacle of the xi cent., a Josephus, *Antiquitates Judæorum*, a superb volume, with two miniatures, of the xii cent. The General Archives of Belgium also purchased from the same collection a series of very interesting documents picked up in Belgium at the same time and under the same circumstances as the above manuscripts.

CANTERBURY.—*Discovery of a xii-century Fresco.*—A finely-executed fresco has just been discovered in that portion of Canterbury Cathedral which is known as St. Anselm's Chapel, originally dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The removal of a wall, which was probably erected shortly after the great fire in 1174, with a view to strengthening the wall of the choir, disclosed the painting, which represents St. Paul in the act of detaching from his hand and shaking into the flames the viper by which he was bitten on the island of Melita (Malta). The painting is about four feet square. The coloring of the fresco is in a wonderful state of preservation, and the string course of bordering remarkably good. It was probably executed towards the close of the twelfth century.—*Academy*, Feb. 23.

Early wall of the crypt.—At the March 6 meeting of the Brit. Archæol. Assoc., Canon Routledge reported the results of some antiquarian researches recently made in Canterbury Cathedral. The west wall of the crypt is found to be of earlier date than the Norman portions, which are partially built upon it. The hardness of its mortar and other indications lead to the supposition that the wall is of Roman date, and part of the ancient church which Augustine found on the spot on his arrival at Canterbury.—*Athenæum*, March 16.

HOLDERNESS.—Beneath the chancel floor of a church in the Holderness district, has been discovered a bronze crucifix: the figure of Christ is hollow at the back; it is six inches long, and the stretch of the arms is five and a half inches; the feet are separated. The full drapery round the

waist is fastened with a girdle, and reaches nearly to the feet. The crucifix cannot be later than the XII century, and is possibly earlier: it seems probable that it is of English make, with certain Irish characteristics. It has evidently been attached to wood, possibly to a processional cross.—*Athenæum*, March 2.

LINCOLN.—*Tomb of Bishop Sutton (1280–99)*.—On March 9, an interesting discovery was made in Lincoln Minster. While the pavement of the retro-choir, which had sunk and was in a dilapidated state, was being relaid, the workmen had occasion to raise the slab which covered the grave of Bishop Oliver Sutton, who occupied the see from 1280 to 1299. On the right side of the skeleton were found a silver-gilt chalice and paten; and between the bones of the legs was a large gold ring set with rock crystal. The sacred vessels were still standing upright, the paten laid upon the chalice, and the whole covered with a piece of fine linen, about 7 in. or 8 in. square, which when first seen was hanging in graceful folds all around: on the admission of the air the whole soon fell to pieces. *The chalice* closely resembles that from Berwick St. James, Wilts, now in the British Museum, figured, in Mr. St. John Hope's paper in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xliii, p. 142): it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; the bowl (4 in. in diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep) has a slight quasi-lip round the circumference; the foot is circular, of the same diameter as the bowl; there is a bold knop, projecting half an inch from the stem. The chalice was made in three pieces, the bowl being soldered on, and the knop, with a ring below supporting it, riveted to the stem: the gilding is brilliant on the inside of the bowl, but is much corroded on the exterior of the chalice: the whole is entirely destitute of ornamentation. *The paten* also is plain, with the exception of the customary *Manus Dei* raised in benediction in the central depression, which, as well as the outer depression, is circular, uncusped: the paten is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. *The ring* is of pure gold, 22 carats fine, and as bright as the day it was first put on: it still bears the marks of the burnishing. On the left side of the skeleton was a much decayed *crozier*, the head of which has been beautifully carved with maple leaves. The staff had completely rotted away. *The skeleton* of the bishop was fairly perfect; *the vestments* were completely decayed, only the outline being visible. *The receptacle of the body* was not, as is commonly the case, a stone coffin hewn out to receive the corpse, but a rectangular chest, built up of dressed stones, entirely lined with lead, and covered with a large sheet of the same metal, strengthened by transverse iron bars 1 ft. 6 in. apart. On this were laid slabs of Lincoln stone, with a layer of rough stones and sand above them, and over all the bishop's memorial slab of Purbeck marble, which through the lapse of time had been much decayed and fractured. The chalice, paten, and ring will be added to the museum of such relics in the library.—*Athenæum*, March 16.

LONDON.—*Arrival of ancient Egyptian Sculptures from the great Temple of Boubastis.*—These sculptures, granted to the Egypt Exploration Fund by the Egyptian Government, were safely landed at Liverpool on March 13 (*cf.* JOURNAL, vol. iv, pp. 192–4, 335). The consignment consisted of some 34 huge cases, containing the upper halves of two archaic colossal statues, possibly of the date of the Ancient Empire; a black granite seated statue of Rameses II, of heroic size, in two pieces; two colossal red granite portrait-heads of the same Pharaoh; two fine red granite slabs from the Festival Hall of Osorkon II (xxii dynasty), carved in low relief, one representing Osorkon II and his wife, Queen Karoama; a huge capital, and part of the shaft of a red-granite column of the clustered lotos order, from the Hypostyle Hall of the Temple; an inscribed column with palm-capital, in five pieces, of polished red granite; two red-granite Hathor-head capitals (one of enormous size, and quite perfect); three large fragments of an exquisitely-carved shrine of Nekhthorheb (Nectanebo I) of the xxx dynasty; a black-granite sitting statue (headless), nearly life-size, of a scribe who lived during the reign of Amenhotep III (xviii dynasty); some more or less imperfect black-granite statues of Ptah, Sekhet, and other personages, divine and human, including a beautiful white-marble fragment of a youthful male figure, probably a Narkissos, of Greek or Graeco-Roman work; and seven cases of very pleasing specimens of bas-relief sculptures of the Ptolemaic period, discovered last year by Mr. F. Ll. Griffith in the ruins of a temple dedicated to Hathor by Ptolemy Soter, at Teraneh, the Terenuthis of antiquity. Last, and chief among this array of treasures, comes a colossal black-granite statue (in four pieces, but nearly perfect) of the Hyksos King Apepi, one of two found at Boubastis by M. Naville last season. Of the head of this splendid specimen of one of the most obscure and interesting periods of Egyptian art it is not too much to say that for intensity of expression, as well as for power and freedom of treatment, it is not inferior to the best portrait-sculptures of the best periods of the Greek or Roman schools, as it is undoubtedly the finest known relic of the Hyksos period.—AMELIA B. EDWARDS in *Academy*, March 23.

Archæology at University College.—Mr. R. S. Poole, Keeper of the Coins in the British Museum, was on Saturday last elected Yates Professor of Archæology at University College, in the place of Sir C. T. Newton, resigned. Mr. Poole, we understand, proposes to invite acknowledged authorities in various branches of the vast science of archæology, such as Dr. Tylor and Mr. Boyd Dawkins, to deliver courses of lectures at the college, and will himself defray the attendant expenses.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 19.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Babylonian Antiquities.*—The expedition organized by the University of Pennsylvania for excavation in Babylonia, and which is now at work in the field, has already succeeded in securing for the University several collections of antiquities, of which a full account will be given in future numbers of the JOURNAL. For the present, simple mention will be made of that purchased on July 21, 1888, and called the *Joseph Shemtob* collection. A short paper concerning it appeared in the October number of the *Hebraica* (pp. 74–6). The writer, Dr. R. F. Harper, says that the collection contains about 175 important tablets of almost every description, and he makes especial mention of the following: tablets and a cone of Hammurabi; various tablets belonging to the reigns of Ammi-satana, Ammi-zaduga, Samsu-satana, Samsu-iluna, and others of the dynasty of Hammurabi; tablets of Abēšu (a new king); an inscribed mortar of Burnaburiaš; inscribed bricks of Esarhaddon; large astrological tablet of Nabopolassar; large barrel-cylinder and inscribed bricks of Nebuchadnezzar; contract tablets of Neriglassar, Darius, Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Kandalanu; a fine, large alabaster vase, with quadrilingual inscription containing the words, “Xerxes, the great king”; astronomical tablet of the Arsacidae era.

MEXICO.

PALENQUE (Chiapas District).—*Discovery of an Ancient Ruin.*—An interesting ancient monument has recently been discovered here, upon the River Xhupa. Though now a complete ruin, three distinct stories are distinguishable. The ground-floor measures 120 × 75 feet: the floor above is reached through openings in the ceiling; and here is found a room measuring 27 × 9 ft. On stone slabs set into the wall are bas-reliefs of human figures, warriors, etc. The slabs are in a very bad state of preservation: they are to be sent to the capital of Chiapas. Not far from this monument are the vestiges of a quite large town, in complete ruin.—*Scientific American*, in *Amer. Architect*, Feb. 23.

Discovery of the Substructures of the Temple of the Cross.—M. Charnay communicated to the *Académie des Inscriptions*, at its meeting of Feb. 15, the news that the Temple of the Cross at Palenque had fallen in and partly disappeared. Captain Villa, being sent by the government, penetrated into the substructures. He found immense halls adorned with polychromatic statues, and numerous sarcophagi containing mummies. Before his arrival, the inhabitants had penetrated into the interior of the pyramid and carried off several mule-loads of objects.—*Paris Temps*, Feb. 16.

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